

CONFIDENTIAL

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REPORT ON INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL FOR THE Week ending the 16th December 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

(As it stood on the 1st July 1916.)

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold-type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Akon" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. G. R. Kampfer	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
4	"Ahale Hadis" (P)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Abdul Hakim; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P)	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan; age 36 years	900
8	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P)	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo; age 31 years.	1,200
12	"Arohana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui	500
20	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	C. S. Patterson	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
22	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P)	Puthia	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin; age 70 years.	6,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 31 years.	1,550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Salih Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000
27	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 55 years	453
28	" Banshari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
29	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
30	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
31	" Bauddha Baudhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami ; age 33 years.	750
32	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
33	" Bharati " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	4,000
35	" Bharatmahila " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
36	" Bharat Nari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	" Bhaskar Darpan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Girish Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
39	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr Anrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
40	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	" Birbhum Hitaishi " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 19 years.	250
42	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	940
43	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Malik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
44	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Mauamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	650
46	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
47	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Baranta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
48	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	600
49	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
50	" Chabbi Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
51	" Charu Mitra " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Chandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumatl" (N)	Do.	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Do.	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
71	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
77	"Islam Darsun" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Abdul Rahim, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)* ...	Mymensingh	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700

* Suspended.

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	"Jagabai" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakri-ta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ^c ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhaukar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karimkar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji ...	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years ...	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
106	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	1,100
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P) ^o	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal ...	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozam-mul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 26 years.
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
132	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300

* Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	" Pallivarta " (N) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	" Pantha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	" Pataka " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu Namasudra ; age 32 years.	1,000
136	" Pataka " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw ...	500
137	" Prabhini " (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	" Prachar " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	" Praja Bandhu " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaivarta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	" Prajapati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ..	1,000
141	" Prantavasi " (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	" Prasun " (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	" Pratidhwani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	" Pratijna " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	" Pratikal " (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	" Pratibha " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	" Pratistha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	" Pravasi " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	" Priti " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	" Pritibarta " (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu ...	500
151	" Puspanjali " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	" Rajdutt " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	" Rangpur Darpan " (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	" Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	" Ratnakar " (N) ...	Asansol ...	Week'y ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	" Rayat " (N) ^o ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	" Sabuj Patra " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	" Sadhak " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivartta ; age 34 years.	200
159	" Sahitya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch, Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	5,000
160	" Sahitya Parisad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sahitya Samhita" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratha, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years.	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
166	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
169	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalps" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	200
177	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Majumdar	375
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarakar Baudhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
216	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
218	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,000
219	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pharindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
220	"Abhan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 50 years.	600
223	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	250
224	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
226	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	"Fraternity" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
230	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar Sarkar ...	200
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De ...	300
233	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
234	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	"Sri Krishna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	"Students' Review" (P)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar ...	300
238	"Sunday School Advocate" (P).	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik ...	300
239	"Syamagram School Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Do.	600
240	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garos.</i>					
241	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	"Phring Phrang" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	100
244	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Daily	Kumar Ganes Singh; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram ...	250
248	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
250	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
257	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammedan; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur	Do.	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vaisnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
264	"Adib" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Sayid Nawab Ali; Muhammedan; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammedan; age about 33 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Urdu—concluded.</i>					
266	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ^o	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim Hossain, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P) ^o	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Refaquat" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy	800
270	"Resalat" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
272	"Sadaqat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Gulam Hyder Khan; Muhammadan; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrsuti" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A.; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Urdu.</i>					
276	"Utkal Varta" ^o	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Gujrat.</i>				
1	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly
2	Khulna (N) ...	Khulna ...	Do.

Admission to the University of the State of New York

Name of Candidate	Age	Residence	Education	Remarks
John Doe	21	New York	High School	1
Jane Smith	19	New York	College	2

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the article recently published in the Japanese paper *Toho Jiran* about the necessity of Japan extending her empire, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th December writes:—

"Counting the chickens before they are hatched"—Japan's new demands.

NAYAK.
Dec. 5th, 1916.

The writer of the article is of opinion that when the bloody war in Europe will near its end Japan will not be able to remain inactive—she must have to ask what she is to gain in return for the immense help she has given to the allied Powers in the great conflict. Japan, observes the writer, has sent 60,000 troops to the front to help the Allies. She has fitted out and sent a much larger fleet to help the Allies than what she herself employed in her war with Russia. On that occasion Japan's warships went only as far as the Philippine Islands, but now her fleet is guarding the whole of the Pacific Ocean. But for her doing so, Canada and Australia would not have been safe. She has already spent on the present war three hundred million yens out of her reserve funds. The question therefore is, what is she to expect in return for all this? She has already taken Tsingtao, but there is a talk of her restoring it to China. The few rocky islands she possesses in the Antarctic Ocean are not likely to satisfy her greed. And is this much to be all the reward for her labour and expense? The writer warns Japan that she will never gain her object if she continues neglecting her own interests as she is doing now, and that it will do her no real good whatever to be known to the world merely as "a dutiful, benevolent and practical nation." She must cherish high aspirations and she must possess herself of the Dutch East Indies, which cannot remain in the possession of a weak people like the Dutch and is bound to pass into the hands of some strong nation after the war. The Allies will not stand in Japan's way and she will get the islands almost for the asking; so she should not lose this opportunity. Besides, the possession of the Dutch East Indies is absolutely necessary for the expansion of Japan's commerce and for her mastery over the seas, while their loss will not be felt much, if at all, by Holland. The writer further seeks to enlist the sympathy of the United States for his proposal which, he says, if successful, will put an end to Japanese emigration to that country.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. Referring to the step taken against Tilak at Gadag, the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 28th November wonders why Government is so afraid of Tilak's speech.

CHARU MIHIR.
Dec. 28th, 1916.

3. The *Dacca Prakas* (Dacca) of the 3rd December refers to the action taken by the Collector of Dharwar prohibiting all public speaking by Mr. Tilak during his stay in the district, and observes that this is most regrettable conduct on the part of the Magistrate. It is a pity that after his 18 years' term of office, he has acquired no better knowledge of Indian social institutions than to look upon a *pan-supari* party (a social gathering for distributing betel leaves and nuts) as a possible seditious gathering.

DACCA PRAKAS.
Nov. 3rd, 1916

4. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 6th December says:—
The reply which the Bombay Government has given in regard to the action taken by the Dharwar Magistrate against Tilak cannot be considered a commendable one. Government has pointed out that owing to the presence of a large crowd the Magistrate took action under section 42 of the Police Act. It is very much to be regretted that such answers are given on behalf of Government in Council. We want to know whether this

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

Tilak and the Bombay Government.

is the object of the section referred to. Has Government given this answer after consulting its legal advisers? If not, why not? It is a matter of great regret that the interpretation which the Bombay Government has given of section 42 is not the correct one.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

5. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December refers to the official statement in the Bombay Legislative Council that any further criticism of Tilak's case is to be

Tilak's speech.

deprecatd as being against the public interests, and observes that this is a childish and unsatisfactory statement. Since the Bombay High Court has held that Tilak's speech was not seditious, Government ought not to have been so harsh towards him.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

6. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 28th November is glad to find that the recent dacoity at Rajai, thana Bhaluka, has, thanks to the detective ability of

The Rajai dacoity.

Inspector Sasi Bhushan Sen, been proved to be the work of professional dacoits who disguised themselves as *bhadralok*. The paper is of opinion that the dacoities at Sahildeo and Parail should also be investigated by this officer and not by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, who consider every dacoity to be of a political nature.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 28th, 1916.

7. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 28th November writes :—

The defence of India Act.

The Defence of the Realm Act was introduced in England to prevent the people from helping the King's enemies. But, unfortunately, a similar measure has been enacted in our country to punish ordinary criminals. We do not know whether such a step has ever been taken in any other country. Under the Defence of India Act the police can easily get persons they suspect interned without any trial and, in fact, hundreds of respectable young men have been punished in this way, though we fail to see how this contributes towards the maintenance of the public peace. We ask Government to consider how seriously the future career of the interned young men is being blasted. Once a youth is known to be a suspect he is refused admission into any educational institution, he cannot obtain employment and everybody fights shy of helping him or to have anything to do with him. We do not know how long the Defence Act will be in force. The police, we are told, are not willing to part with this handy instrument, but we hope that Government will not approve of such a course. We are not prepared to admit that Government is right in taking the dacoities that take place in the province as political dacoities and punishing hundreds of respectable young men merely on suspicion.

KHULNA,
Nov. 7th, 1916.

8. The *Khulna* (Khulna) of the 7th December says that before interning

The Defence of India Act and political dacoity."

a man Government takes careful steps to be satisfied that he is really guilty. If, in spite of this, circumstances lead to the fastening of guilt on any innocent man, Government cannot be blamed for that.

It is only a short time since the Indians came under the tutorship of the English people. It is therefore, sheer madness on the part of Indians to aspire so soon to the high political rights which, history says, the Romans took ages to acquire and which the Irish people have not got yet. Our Government has been trying to give us the education which will slowly make us fit for those rights. This noble object of Government can be fulfilled only if peace reigns in the country. It, therefore, behoves every patriotic Indian to help Government in the maintenance of peace. Nothing but harm can come to us by ascribing evil motives to Government and fomenting dissatisfaction in the public mind against it. What will be the fate of this country if Government is goaded into taking very severe measures or making over the administration to some other nation? The men of light and leading in the country should, therefore, lose no time in helping Government and bringing back all misguided people to the right path. The Bengali newspapers should not pronounce all dacoities to be political without making enquiries about them. It may serve the purpose of newspapers to give a political character to every dacoity that is committed and thus draw public sympathy towards it, but by doing so obstacles are put in the way of the detection of dacoits and a panic is created in the public mind.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes that

Bhadralok dacoities.

a great fuss has been made for some time, both by the police and ignorant Anglo-Indians, over *bhadralok* dacoits in Bengal. It was assumed that dacoits dressed in *bhadralok* or European attire and armed with pistols and guns were really *bhadralok*. It was forgotten that the tendency of dacoits would naturally be to disguise themselves and that low-class men would naturally prefer to disguise themselves as *bhadralok* to throw the police off the scent. At Jhalakati (in Bakarganj) some time ago a so-called *bhadralok* dacoit was caught red-handed and found, on inquiry, to be a rowdy Musalman. In spite of this, the police still allow themselves too frequently to be misled by looking for criminals among the *bhadralok*, while the real criminals enjoy their discomfiture from a distance.

The *Charu Mihir* has recently described a dacoity at Rauha, in Sherpur thana (district Mymensingh), which took place on the 25th *Asarh* last. The local chaukidar reported that the dacoits carried guns, and bugles and some of them wore semi-European costume. He inferred, therefore, that they were *bhadralok*. The police, on this assumption, made brisk searches, but the *bhadralok* offenders were not forthcoming. It was only an accident which ultimately revealed the truth. A gun stolen from one Khan Mahmud Sarkar was traced by him to one Hermuz, who made a confession which gave the police important clues regarding this dacoity. Working on these clues, the police discovered some of the property, etc., stolen at the Rauha dacoity, in the houses of two men, Joynulla and Saritulla, of Kajiar Char, and ultimately brought the dacoity home to some seven Moslems, all of whom have been convicted.

It thus appears that it is not quite right for the authorities to jump to the conclusion that a dacoity is committed by *bhadralok* whenever revolvers, bugles, English costume, etc., are in evidence. Of course, in these days of hard struggle for existence, a *bhadralok* youth, who has gone astray, may occasionally be found guilty of dacoity, but the probability of low-class dacoits masquerading as people belonging to respectable classes should not be ignored. When a dacoity is committed, without any preconceived bias as to its particular character, let an impartial inquiry be made by the police, and then will the truth be revealed.

10. Anent the Government orders restraining Mrs. Besant from entering

Mrs. Besant and the *New York World*.

the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th November writes that the *New York World* has recently headed an

article "India expels Mrs. Besant, fearing a general rising," on the subject of these orders. A foreigner would naturally come to such a conclusion. Such ideas are sure to be formed if, in a peaceful country like India, Government suddenly gets very annoyed about the movements of an aged English lady. There is no reason to suspect that Mrs. Besant is an anarchist or sympathiser with anarchists. How can the free Yankees understand that such restrictions on her movements are necessary if the country is in a normal state? None outside India can help being astounded if he hears that this saintly English lady had had her movements restricted only because of an academic discussion of Home Rule and of the bitterness of certain articles in *New India*. Hence we have always urged caution and deprecated the adoption of unusual, abnormal measures in these times of war.

11. The *Sanjay* (Faridpur) of the 8th December hopes that Government

"Confined in his own house"

will favourably consider the prayer which the father of Narendra Kumar Chatarji, who has been confined in his own house under the Defence of India Act, is going to submit to it regarding the *détenu* being allowed to appear at the Matriculation Examination next year, because otherwise the young man's career will be blasted.

12. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 9th December writes that there is an old

"Excitement among the Moslem community in Calcutta."

mosque near the Sealdah station, established in 1173 (B.E.). The *waqf* properties bequeathed for its maintenance have now all been frittered away by dishonest trustees. The Eastern Bengal Railway have acquired the lands on all the four sides of the mosque, and during the past three or four days have begun putting up walls to fence in those lands. The walls are being so built as

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 8th, 1916.

NAYAK.
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SANJAY.
Dec. 8th, 1916.

NAYAK.
Dec. 9th, 1916.

to leave no ingress into the mosque for local Moslems. The passage-way which it is proposed to leave in the east from the canal bank will not be of any use to the Moslem public. There always used to be two approaches to the mosque, one from the west to the east and the other from the east to the west. The western approach is being completely closed. Messrs. Swan and Dunlop inspected the place, and in deference to the prayers of the Moslems, suggested two avenues of approach from the west and from the north. But roadways which have been in use for 200 years are about to be closed and this is creating intense excitement among Moslems.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December thanks Government for giving monetary rewards to those who assisted in running the offenders in the Sibpur dacoity in Krishnagar to earth; but thinks that in addition to pecuniary rewards, a relaxation of the Arms Act also is called for.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that recently in the village of Champadanga (near Tarkeswar in Hooghly), a dacoity was committed in the house of one Rakhal Dasi. It appears that at that time all the local chaukidars and policemen were away from their posts, guarding the railway line, to secure the safety of the Viceroy's train. The responsibility thus rests on Government to compensate Rakhal Dasi for her losses. If chaukidars and policemen are thus to be taken away from their usual duties to guard railway lines, Government ought to provide substitutes. To secure the safety of the Viceroy, the whole country should not be endangered.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

15. Referring to the recent dacoity in the Ludhiana district, in the Punjab, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th December writes:—

Bengalis are always called cowards, but they never fear to give fight to dacoits and even to lay down their lives in trying to catch them. In the Punjab, however, a dacoity takes place within three miles of a thana and yet it is not before an hour that the neighbours of the victim of the crime dare stir out of their houses and inform the police. The dacoits have all escaped and it is not now possible for the police to find them out. It was only the other day that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was lavish in his praise of the police. But the dacoity mentioned above does not certainly enhance their reputation.

NAYAK,
Dec. 11th, 1916.

16. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th December quotes from the *Asa* of Berhampur (district Ganjam) how tigers are committing depredations in the neighbouring villages. Already 10 men have been devoured. It is a matter of great regret that there is no one in the vicinity who possesses a gun to kill the monsters.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

NAYAK,
Dec. 7th 1916

17. Referring to the report which recently appeared in the *Beharee* about the Subdivisional Officer of Kishanganj having refused to provide a light for a pleader who was engaged in a case which was being heard up to a late hour in the evening, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th December writes:—

The pleader told the Magistrate that under a recent ruling of the High Court he (the Magistrate) was bound to provide him with a light if he (the Magistrate) chose to hear a case after dark; but the Magistrate said: "Hang the High Court ruling." Later on a light was brought in; but was the Magistrate right in flouting a ruling of the High Court?

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December strongly deprecates the suggestion that the *Sivaratri* holiday allowed by the Courts should be abolished, and the curtailment availed of to add another day to the Easter holidays. This, however, would be hurting the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus most unjustly.

NAYAK,
Dec. 11th, 1916.

19. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th December says that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has for some time past been agitating for a reduction of the overgrown ministerial establishment of the High Court. The matter is now said to be under Sir

Lancelot Sanderson's consideration. The office of Clerk of the Crown, worth Rs. 700, is wholly superfluous, as his duties now are simply to frame indictments in the Sessions. This work might well be done by the Assistant Registrar, under the supervision of one of the Judges.

20. The *Sadqat* (Calcutta) of the 12th December writes:—

Heavy punishment for small offences by a Saldah Magistrate.

Our contemporary the *Bengalee* complains about the heavy punishments which Babu Rakhal Mohan Banerji, officiating Police Magistrate of Calcutta, is awarding for small offences. He has, for instance, fined a Sikh Rs. 100 for selling articles without a license, etc. Our contemporary seems to have forgotten that Mr. Banerji is a temporary incumbent for three months only. There does not seem to be any reason why he should not try to make up the average of convictions of one year within three months. There is another reason also. In his eyes there is no difference between the theft of one pice and that of a lakh of rupees. There is yet another reason. Why should he not follow a new line of passing sentences on criminals? We suggest that Babu Rakhal Mohan may also be vested with powers under the Defence of India Act.

SADQAT,
Dec. 12th, 1916.

(d)—Education.

21. The *Tippera Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 29th November understands

"A B.A. College at Comilla."

that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, does not approve of the Victoria College, Comilla, being raised to the B.A. standard, so long as the war lasts. Considering that it is the public of Comilla who will pay all the expenses, the paper finds no reason why Government should object to the proposed raising of the status of the college.

TIPPERA HITAIISHI,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

22. The *Pallivasi* (Kalna) of the 29th November protests against the

"The Kalna Hindu Girls' School."

proposal to impose fees upon the students of the Kalna Hindu Girls' School, which is a free school, because the step will be a real hardship on the guardians of the girls, who are all poor men.

PALLIVASI,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

23. The *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca) of the 3rd December publishes a

Allegations against a Sub-Inspector of Schools.

complaint against Babu Jagadish Chandra Mazumdar, a temporary Sub-Inspector of Schools of Srinagar. It is alleged that he pays very frequent visits to his father-in-law's house at Malkhanagar, and therefore neglects his work of inspection. He has a relative at, Brahmangaon village, and this relative having quarrelled with a female teacher of the Girls' School at Brahmangaon, it is at his instigation that the Sub-Inspector is acting in the way mentioned in a previous writing in the paper. Jagadish Babu is thus guided by the wishes of his relatives, wherever he has any, and he occasionally refuses to make out the necessary bills for the salaries of the teachers. Jagadish Babu's brother, Kalipada Babu, while Sub-Inspector of Schools at Munshiganj, acted whimsically like this, and was therefore removed by Mr. Stapleton. Other matters concerning Jagadish Babu will come to light if an inquiry is made.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 3rd, 1916.

24. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th December thinks that

A teacher of the Jessore Zilla School.

the teacher of the Jessore Zilla School, named Anwar Kader, who kicked a student, is unfit to be retained in his post.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

25. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes that

"Tyranny at the Jessore Zilla School."

the Hindu teachers of the Jessore Zilla School are long known to have been acting tyrannically. Recently things seemed to have come to a head.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 8th 1916.

The Hindu papers are now saying that Maulvi Anwar-ul-Kader, a teacher of this school, recently severely thrashed a Hindu student. This allegation has been made simply with the object of bringing the Moslem teachers of the school into disrepute. Worse still, to avenge the foregoing incident, Benoy Babu, a Hindu teacher thrashed a Moslem boy so severely that he fainted. The Head Master has taken no notice of this conduct, and further does not allow any Moslem teacher to examine any of the first four classes in

English, though 66 per cent. of the students are Moslems. Is not this tyranny?

The paper publishes a letter signed by three Moslems and one Hindu denying that Maulvi Anwar-ul-Kader kicked any of his students or that he makes any difference in his treatment of Hindus and Moslems. On the contrary, he is a very good teacher and looks after the comforts of the inmates of the hostel carefully. The newspaper agitation against him is inspired by malice.

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

26. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 9th December writes:—

"A complaint against a teacher."

The *Basumati* writes that Maulvi-Anwar-ul-Kader, a teacher of the Jessore Zilla School, kicked one of his students, and says that, while there can be no question of anti-Hindu feeling in this, it must be said that a teacher who can lose his self-control in this way is unworthy of his office, and our contemporary regrets that Government has taken no notice of his conduct. We also share this view.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 7th, 1916.

27. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th December would add the following to what the British Indian Association has remarked, with reference to the constitution of the Patna University:—

The Patna University.

No one who has any sense of self-respect and who does not want to waste his breath to no purpose would like to be a member of the Senate of the Patna University, for anything one may say there would be a mere cry in the wilderness. The present-day generation would not like to enter an assembly in which there is no self-government.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Dec. 8th, 1916.

28. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes that the public in Bihar are greatly disappointed with the draft Patna University Bill and are now

The Patna University Bill.

holding public meetings protesting against it and showing their preference for the Calcutta University.

NAYAK,
Dec. 11th, 1916.

29. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th December says that if the Patna University Bill is passed in its present shape, it will perpetually hamper the progress of education

Ibid.

in Bihar and Orissa. This is an evil, but out of evil cometh good. The agitation against this Bill has brought about a reconciliation between the Biharis and the domiciled Bengalis; and it seems that their combined agitation has borne fruit and that there is a chance of the Bill being considerably modified. This is good news. There is nothing to be gained by unnecessarily flouting public opinion. The day is long past when for the sake of so-called prestige, Government obstinately adhered to a mistaken policy.

BANGALI,
Dec. 11th, 1916.

30. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th December, referring to the Resolutions passed in the Bihar Provincial Conference condemning the conduct of the authorities

The Patna College strike.

of the Patna College in connection with the strike of the students of the college, writes that the order of the Principal prohibiting *puja* by Hindu students and *ajan* by Musalman students in the college hostel cannot be supported by any means.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 7th, 1916.

31. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th December writes as follows:—

Reorganisation of the Bethune College.

A European Lady Principal has been appointed to the Bethune College; Indian ladies have thus been deprived of a high post and the field of employment for educated Indian ladies, already narrow, has been narrowed still further.

We protested against such a step in time, but the Educational authorities did not think it proper to pay any heed to our protest.

European ladies are ignorant of the manners and customs, ways and habits of Indian ladies, and the notions of propriety current among the former may not be recognised as right by the latter, as the following instance will show. There can be no doubt that the lady teachers of the Diocesan College are model teachers, but, according to their notions, it is improper to go out without their hair being done up; so the Indian pupils of that college cannot, to their great discomfort, have a bath every day, for if one bathes one must attend college with dishevelled hair.

There were European Lady Principals in the Bethune College before, but this step not answering, Indian Lady Principals were appointed. The present departure from the practice will not, in our opinion, be attended with good results.

Now that Mr. Hornell has got a Principal after his own heart in the Bethune College, he should attend to the removal of the serious defects of the college.

The Bethune College is the only Government college for women, but the courses of study adopted there are even lower than those in vogue in unimportant mufassil colleges.

The arrangements for teaching most defective.

There is no arrangement for teaching the honours course in English in this college. Last year two pupils of the institution succeeded in passing with honours in English in the B.A. Examination, with the help of the teaching they received from the Professors; but as the college had not been affiliated in the Honours standard in English they passed as "non-collegiates."

This year several students wished to study for honours in Sanskrit; but no Honours class in Sanskrit could be opened for want of permission to that effect from the University.

There is also no arrangement for the study of Political Economy. The three pupils who took honours in that subject last year in the B.A. Examination passed as non-collegiates.

The college has not been affiliated in Botany up to the B.A. standard. Four pupils wanted to study this subject this year, but could not do so for want of arrangements.

The college is not also affiliated in Mathematics up to the B.A. standard. Pupils, therefore, who want to study that subject for the B.A. Examination cannot do so.

It would be impossible to imagine a state of things more deplorable than what is presented above as prevailing in the only college for women under Government. That, in spite of such defective arrangements, many students pass from this college every year is solely due to Lady Principals like Srimati Chandramukhi Bose and Srimati Kumudini Das and to the able staff of Professors.

The Education Department should now reflect on the best means of improving the teaching arrangements in the Bethune College.

So long as there are only two Professors in the college to teach English, the University will never affiliate it in the Honours standard in that subject. Babus Paresh Nath Sen, and Bejay Gopal Mukherji are the two Professors of that subject. There are few Professors in the University of equal competence. A third Professor of English should be appointed to assist them, and if Miss Victoria Mukherji be appointed as such, there will be no difficulty in coaching students for that standard.

It is indispensably necessary to make arrangements for the teaching of Political Economy. Babu Akshay Kumar Sarkar may be appointed to teach that subject, and his place as Professor of History may be taken by Miss Mary Banerji. If an additional Professor of History or Political Economy be appointed then students may be coached for the Honours course in that subject.

Miss Hemprabha Basu has been teaching Botany in the college for a long time with great efficiency. The new Principal, Miss Janot, is a B.Sc. and is said to possess a good knowledge of Botany. If she also teaches Botany, that subject may be taught up to the B.A. standard.

Babu Prabodh Chandra Sen is the present Professor of Mathematics. Miss Janot has a reputation for possessing a good knowledge of Mathematics. If both of them undertake the teaching of Mathematics in the B.A. class the college may be affiliated in Mathematics up to the B.A. standard.

Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya is an able Professor of Psychology. If an M.A. in Psychology be appointed as an additional Professor of that

subject, students may be taught in that subject up to the Honours standard. In our opinion, Miss Chameli, who is now in Orissa, would be the best selection for this purpose.

Babu Devendra Nath Ray is the Professor of Sanskrit. He is a learned man, but unassisted, he can hardly find time to teach the Honours course in that subject. Arrangements should be made for the teaching of the Honours course by appointing an additional Professor to assist him.

The organisation of the School Department.

Many reforms are also needed in the school department. If Miss Victoria Mukherji and Miss Mary Banerji be promoted to be Professors and Bhaktilata Chanda, M.A., and Srimati Ashalata Haldar, M.A., be appointed in their place, and one of them be given the place of Head Mistress, the school is likely to make good progress.

Hostel.

Many complaints are heard with regard to the hostel arrangements. At present a mistress of the school is the Superintendent of the hostel, but there will be no possibility of any mismanagement if, in consideration of the fact that college students are also hostel boarders, a discreet Professor of the college be appointed as Hostel Superintendent.

A College Council.

The absence of a college council is badly felt, and one should be appointed for the regulation of the internal affairs of the college and school.

Vice-Principal.

This is the first time that Miss Janot has come to reside in Bengal. She is therefore unacquainted with the manners and customs of Indian ladies. A Vice-Principal should therefore be appointed to assist her. Much good may be expected from the appointment of Miss Kumudini Das, the late Principal of the college, as Vice-Principal. She will also be able to teach English and Sanskrit efficiently.

Cookery and health.

It is indispensably necessary to make arrangements for the teaching of cookery in the Bethune College. It is also indispensable to arrange for daily practice of physical exercise, with a view to the physical improvement of the students.

The teaching of Science.

The absence of arrangements for the teaching of Science in the Bethune College is a disgrace to Government. We request the authorities to arrange for the teaching of Science up to the B.A. standard. We know that Government will plead want of funds and accommodation, but the plea of want of funds should never be urged in the case of the only college for women under Government. Again, a piece of land to the west of the college was long ago acquired for the college. A hostel for male students is being erected at a cost of about a lakh and a half. Cannot a lakh of rupees be found for the erection of a building for the use of female students?

The Bethune College: centre of diffusion of knowledge.

The Bethune College should be made an agency for the awakening of intellectual curiosity and diffusion of knowledge among women. Educated ladies of all communities should meet here and enjoy the discussion of literature and science and diffuse knowledge among the women of this country.

We request Government to carry out our suggestions and thereby convert the Bethune College into a model college.

32. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December deprecates the idea of Miss Regina Guha being appointed Professor of the Carmichael College at Rangpur. The experience of lady pupils in the Presidency and City Colleges shows that they are subjected to annoyances by their male fellow-students and it would be best from all standpoints if Miss Guha were appointed a Professor of the Bethune College.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

33. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th December reproduces an article from the *Barisal Hitaishi* which laments the backwardness of education in the Bakarganj district where only about 8½ per cent. of the population are literate. This is, indeed, a disgraceful state of affairs, living as we do as the subjects of a nation 99 per cent. of whom are literate. The *Barisal Hitaishi*, therefore, asks Government and the wealthy zemindars of the Bakarganj district to do their best to promote education in the district.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 7th, 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

34. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th December has the following:—

"A Local Board a farce?" Thanks to the benign British rule and Western education, we have obtained the privilege of self-government to some extent. This privilege is so far limited to District and Local Boards and municipalities. Government has, of course, granted us this privilege because we deserve it to some extent; but has any of us ever cared to think how far we are fit for it? Now, if we go and say that we are unfit for self-government, the wiseacres of Chowringhee and Hare Street, as well as several others of that community of prophets will jump up and abuse Surendra Nath Banerji and the Congress for saying that Indians are fit for autonomy. Our good friends will come out with columnfuls of articles about Council elections, giving rise to mean squabbles, pettifogging, etc. We do not mind these pinpricks at all. It would perhaps be a presumption on our part if we were to speak of the scandals in connection with the elections to the British Parliament, the greatest democratic institution in the world; but they are too well known to everybody to need any mention. We know that humble folk should not entertain high hopes, for by so doing they only bring about their own ruin. Indians have been appointed by Government to high and responsible posts and they have filled those posts with great credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of their employers. They have also occupied high offices in the Native States and earned fame as able officers. All this leads us to say that we have given ample proof of our fitness and that we—at least the really deserving among us—never abuse any power that we may be vested with. Worthless men, however, misuse their power, as we often find in municipalities and Local Boards. We admit that it is all a shame and that we have nothing for it but to pocket it. But all the same we would far rather that worthless men should abuse power than that worthy men should be kept out of it, for the latter alternative is likely to cripple the whole nation. The age we live in will not allow us to sit idle. We are eager to leap into the sea and battle with the waves, no matter even if some of us who are not equal to the task may get drowned. It is a great pity that our so-called leaders, who get into Local Boards and municipalities and suffer from swelled heads, should care only for their petty self-interest and give no thought whatever to the interests of the people at large. An enquiry will prove to Government as to how the Vice-Chairman of many a Local Board undertakes *benami* contracts under the Board. The Overseer is his own creature. The Engineer enjoys his hospitality when on a visit of inspection and sometimes perhaps receives more than mere hospitality. If the Overseer happens to be a dutiful man, the Vice-Chairman makes his place hot for him. In fact, the office of the Vice-Chairman of a Local Board is a very lucrative post, so much so that even pleaders with a decent practice often prefer it to their own profession. The Chairman of the Board is the Sub-divisional Officer, but it is not always possible or practicable for him to be at loggerheads with the Vice-Chairman. Nor are the members of Local Boards without a hand at the game, for whenever tenders for any work or the supply of

NAYAK,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

any articles are called for, it is the members who quietly get their own tenders accepted. Then there are the pounds and the ferries, which are no mean sources of income. The Overseer reports to the Vice-Chairman that animals are not properly fed and looked after in a pound. Forthwith the keeper of the pound seeks an interview with the Vice-Chairman and gives him a certain remedy which is known to cure itching palms, and the whole matter is hushed up. If the Overseer reports against the unsatisfactory condition of a ferry, a substantial present, as, for example, a big jar of *ghee*, makes its appearance at the Vice-Chairman's pantry. We are confident that if Government orders every Subdivisional Officer to enquire confidentially into the little doings of the Vice-Chairman of the Local Board under him, many an ugly fact will be brought to light, the mufassil will be rid of much scandal, and the Local Boards will receive a good washing out.

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVAHA.
Dec. 5th, 1916

35. The 24-Parganas Vartavaha (Bhowanipur) of the 5th December publishes a letter which gives an account of the epidemic of cholera at Hooghly, a village in the

24-Parganas, where numbers of men are dying without any medical aid, owing to the absence of qualified physicians.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 9th, 1916.

36. The Mysore Durbar writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th December, has established village committees for supplying the wants of the villages in that

State. In Bengal, however, no great efforts are being made to supply the needs of villages, especially wholesome drinking water and medical aid. A remodelling of the Local Boards, as suggested by Government, may improve the situation, but the proposed amendment of the Local Self-Government Act is not yet before the public. Government should publish it betimes to enable the public to make suggestions. Or does Lord Carmichael intend to leave the matter to be decided by Lord Ronaldshay?

BANGALI,
Dec. 8th, 1916.

37. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 8th December says that the nurses at the Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta are often wanting in due courtesy towards even respectable patients. Cash receipts are given to outdoor patients for medicines, bandages, etc., provided, but the patients are often too ignorant to read what is written on them. Surgeon-General Edwards ought to inquire into these complaints and see that they are removed.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

38. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December publishes a complaint that a certain zamindar in Eastern Bengal, holding the title of Raja, with an annual income of 6½ lakhs of rupees, is in the habit of extorting illegal payments from his tenants at the rate of 4 annas or 8 annas to the rupee. Recently the occasion for the exaction has been his son's marriage. The tanks on his estate are sadly neglected and the Raja's own tank is in woeful disrepair. It is to be hoped that he will mend his ways.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

BANGALI,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

39. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th December quotes from the *Jyoti* a paragraph in which it is said that the want of railway communication between India and Burma is preventing the flow of Indian labour into Burma and easy transport of Burma rice to India, especially since the outbreak of war, which has decreased the number of merchantmen plying between the two countries and increased the freight charges. Last year 907,349 tons of Burma rice came to India up to October, while this year the quantity is 661,975 tons. Last year the export of Burma rice to Japan and Java was 297,463 tons; this year it is 436,835 tons. The total export of Burma rice last year was 1,642,987 tons; this year it is 1,483,687 tons. The price also is much lower this year.

40. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 8th December says that the

Unredressed woes of third class passengers.

indifference of the Railway Board to the comforts of Indian passengers is daily increasing. This is simply because there is no public opinion in India worth the name and there are no leaders among the people. The Railway Board does not heed the loud complaints of third class railway passengers. Third class compartments are so crowded that intending passengers do not always get sitting room, and are therefore often left behind. But who cares? This is the return we get for our hard-earned money which we spend in travelling on the railways.

One of the reasons why our complaints invariably remain unheard is the absence of Indians in the administrative bodies responsible for the management of the railways. These bodies are composed of Glasgow or Liverpool men, who are utterly unsympathetic. A man whose corn has never been trodden upon can never feel the pain which is caused thereby.

A second reason why Indians have to put up with so much difficulty is the system of setting aside reserve compartments for Europeans and semi-whites (Eurasians). It was pointed out the other day that it was done simply because Indians do not like the customs of Europeans in the matter of eating and drinking. If this be the real reason, then in all justice there should be separate compartments for Hindus, Moslems, vegetarians, and flesh-eaters as well.

41. Referring to the proposed curtailment of railway expenditure and

"Curtailment of railway expenditure."

reduction of the train service, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 8th December is not prepared to think that railway passengers will not suffer any inconvenience if the number of trains is reduced. It hopes, however, that the Railway authorities will try to minimise the inconvenience, especially as regards passengers travelling by the suburban trains.

42. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that recent

"A case of assault."

judicial and official pronouncements show that there is nothing illegal in reserving separate compartments on railways for Europeans, and observes that if this is so, the law should be amended, so that there may be no distinction between blacks and whites on railway lines.

43. The *Suraj* (Pabna) of the 4th December refers to a book recently

Harm done by indiscriminate railway construction.

written by Mr. Howard of the Pusa Institute, entitled "Soil aeration in agriculture," and draws the attention of Government to the views expressed in this book about the immense harm done to agriculture (and also to public health) by the indiscriminate construction of railway embankments and bridges, so as to interfere with the natural lines of drainage. Railways are, of course, necessary, but more care is needed to see that they do not do more harm than good.

44. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 5th December refers to the inconvenience

"Wanted a sluice-gate."

felt by the people of Garbarh, owing to the absence of a sluice-gate, and asks Government to have one, or at least a sluice-pipe, put up there.

45. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that for the past

"Repairing a breach in an embankment."

two or three years, the villages on the south bank of the Damodar get flooded whenever the water in the river rises even slightly and crops are damaged in consequence. The aggrieved villagers have petitioned Government for relief, and it is to be hoped that it will be granted.

46. A correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th December

Water-logging in some parganas of the Midnapore district.

says that the paddy-fields in many villages of the Aranganagar, Sujamutha and Gumgarh parganas of the Midnapore district are still under water. This is seriously interfering with the harvesting of the paddy crop. These parganas belong mainly to the Maharaja of Burdwan and the Raja of Mahisadal, but they seem to be indifferent to the question of their drainage. The drainage khals have been silted up, so much so, that in many places their beds have become higher than the level of the surrounding fields. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.
Dec. 8th, 1916.

NAYAK.
Dec. 8th, 1916.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 9th, 1916.

SURAJ,
Dec. 4th, 1916.

NIHAR,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 9th, 1916.

BANGALI,
Dec. 11th, 1916.

(h)—General.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 28th 1916.

47. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 28th November will be happy if Lord Ronaldshay's administration of Bengal does not revive the state of things the province suffered from during the time of Lord Curzon. It seems to the paper that Mr. Asquith has given Mr. Chamberlain a *carte blanche* as regards the management of Indian affairs, and that the latter is filling all the high posts in this country's administration with the members of his own party.

JYOTI,
Nov. 30th 1916.

48. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 30th November thinks it improper to discuss what the new Governor will do or will not do. The responsibility of the great post which he is going to fill will most probably change the views he held so long.

VISVANARTAH,
Dec. 4th, 1916.

49. The *Visvavartah* (Dacca) of the 4th December welcomes Lord Ronaldshay to Bengal and hopes that he will earn the love and respect of the Bengalis by following in the footsteps of Lord Carmichael to bring all-round prosperity to the country. India is now eager to get self-government. It is hoped that the new Governor will be sympathetic towards this aspiration of Indians.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1916.

50. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes:—
Lord Ronaldshay is a Conservative. He opposed the Council reforms. Many people, therefore, are apprehending that as Governor of Bengal he will not undertake any work of reform. In the House of Commons he did not even shrink from calling such members fools as advocated administrative reforms in India.

The *Statesman* is glad, because it thinks that His Lordship will suppress anarchism with severity and that he is cognisant of the fact that the present University education in India is responsible for the creation of this anarchism. Our Anglo-Indian contemporary has, however, uttered one word of hope about His Lordship, and that is that he considers rudeness and incivility on the part of officials as a "political crime." The Bengalis will be very pleased if he will be able to teach officials to look upon respectable Indians as respectable men and not mere niggers, and the subordinate officers, especially the police, civility towards the public. We hope that His Lordship will earn the love and respect of the Bengalis by following in the footsteps of Lord Carmichael.

BANGALI,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

51. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 5th December says that the *Indian Mirror* is the only Indian newspaper which has supported the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay. This paper has sunk into insignificance for a long time and its opinion has no value. Nevertheless it has given Anglo-Indians an opportunity to say and wire to England that His Lordship's appointment is supported by such-and-such an Indian newspaper.

BANGALI,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

52. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 5th December supports the *Pioneer's* stricture against the *Civil and Military Gazette's* remark that Lord Ronaldshay's Aide-de-Campship under Lord Curzon gave him a knowledge of the administration of the country, and writes:—

It staggers one's imagination to think how serious the consequence will be if Lord Ronaldshay gives the country good government of the type given to it by Lord Curzon. For the first time under British rule Bengalis have been enrolled as soldiers and are going to lay down their lives in compliance with Government's desire. Is it as a reward for this that they are going to be placed under a Governor who is unsympathetic to them?

BANGALI,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

53. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th December has the following:—
In a book of his, Lord Ronaldshay says that the Press Act of 1910 is not at all hard against the Indian Press. The law ought to have been severer. The present Act is indicative of Government's weakness of mind. His Lordship expressed dissatisfaction at the Morley Reforms and the appointment of Indians in the Executive Councils. He cannot bear any criticism against the Civil Service. The system of election is, in his opinion, not at all suited to India, while the establishment of the Provincial Executive Councils was not at all necessary.

The quondam Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon is even more opposed to all progress than the latter. We have sufficient ground for apprehension from his rule.

54. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 7th December refers to Lord Ronaldshay's hatred of Babus as expressed in his account of his tour in Kashmir.

BANGALI
Dec. 7th, 1916.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th December writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 7th, 1916.

Ibid. Our contemporary of the *Bengalee* is very angry because Lord Ronaldshay has been appointed Governor of Bengal without public opinion being consulted in this province, as if, so far, in every appointment of a Governor and in every administrative measure, Bengali public opinion has always been consulted. Things, we hear, have been carried so far that a meeting of the Indian Association has been held and a resolution adopted, to the effect that Lord Ronaldshay's appointment should be protested against in a public meeting. As we have already said, we Bengalis can have nothing to take exception to in this appointment. From Warren Hastings down to Lord Curzon no Governor's appointment has been decided upon in consultation with the people of India. Nor has Government ever sought their opinion as to any administrative measure before introducing it. Has not all these thirty years' crying in the Congress been but a cry in the wilderness? Why then all this agitation now? Such a thing can never do anybody any good. It is not proper to speak ill of Lord Ronaldshay because of certain opinions which he expressed some time ago. We can say that there was no lack of sympathy for Indians in His Lordship's speech before the East Indian Association about a year ago. In that speech he even went so far as to endorse the views expressed by Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in his presidential address at the Madras Congress. Such things ought to be taken into consideration. It should also be borne in mind that the appointment of anyone as the Governor of Bengal is not to be cancelled simply because Bengalis may happen to say that they do not want him. The only effect of their doing so will be that such a Governor will come to this province with a certain amount of ill-feeling against the people. We protest against the proposed meeting, for it would be quite ridiculous for Bengalis to do any such thing before they obtain the right of appointing their own Governors.

56. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 8th December says:—

SADAQAT,
Dec. 8th, 1916.

Ibid. The Bengali Press is moving heaven and earth by its criticism against the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay. Their agitation is being supported strongly by newspapers in the distant provinces of India. The *Bombay Chronicle* is writing strong articles in regard to this. To speak the truth, Lord Ronaldshay's appointment does not bode good to the people of Bengal. We are constrained to admit this when we consider his want of sympathy for Indian aspirations as expressed during the sitting of the Public Services Commission.

The Bengali Press wants the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay to be cancelled. There is a precedent for this. Sir Henry Norman, who was selected to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India, refused to accept it because of the violent agitation that was carried on by the Anglo-Indian Press and some of the Indian papers against him.

57. The *Samaj* (Calcutta) of the 9th December refers to Lord

SAMAJ,
Dec. 9th 1916.

Ibid. Ronaldshay's want of sympathy with Indian aspirations, his inordinate admiration for the Civil Service and his hatred for Bengalis, and views His Lordship's appointment as the Governor of Bengal with great concern. If in these days of repressive rule Bengal is to have an unsympathetic Governor, the situation will indeed be very grave for the people. The question, therefore, is, would it not be proper for Lord Ronaldshay to refuse the appointment when the province he is to rule does not want him? The paper doubts, however, whether a disciple of Lord Curzon will do so.

58. In commenting upon the selection of Lord Ronaldshay to succeed

NAVRAJ,
Dec. 9th, 1916

Ibid. Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal, the *Navroj* (Calcutta) of the 9th December remarks that the appointment has been adversely criticised by nearly every Indian newspaper. The Indian Association, which recently held a meeting under the

presidency of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, has also sent a telegram of protest to this effect to the Secretary of State for India. The *Navroj* is of opinion that instead of thus discouraging the new Governor from the beginning, it would be better to hold over criticism till we actually have a taste of his administration. The same sort of protest was raised in the Indian newspapers when Lord Minto—a Conservative—was appointed Viceroy of India. In the end it was really during Lord Minto's régime that Indians obtained many of the concessions and privileges they now enjoy.

BANGALI,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

59. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 5th December will be glad if, in consequence of the Cabinet changes, Mr. Chamberlain is replaced by somebody else in the India Office.

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVAHA,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

60. The *24-Parganas Vartavaha* (Bhowanipur) of the 5th December refers to Lord Ronaldshay's views about the demerits of the present system of education in India, which give eloquent proof of his kind heart and leads the paper to hope that His Lordship's administration will be conducive to Bengal's welfare.

NAYAK,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

61. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th December writes:—

Lord Ronaldshay has been selected for the Governorship of Bengal—he is to sit on the *masnad* of Bengal after Lord Carmichael. So the *Bengalee* is again dreaming dreams—how is the new Governor to rule us? Will he adopt a policy of conciliation or of repression? Many of our leaders are sleepless with anxiety and making themselves uneasy over this question. Perhaps, if they now secure subscriptions, they will even forget to pocket them, so critical has their condition come to be. We feel sorry to see the *Bengalee* or old Surendra Nath reduced to this pass. In connection with the appointment of the new Governor of Bengal, a Bombay paper asks that a clear explicit statement should at once be made as to whether or not Lord Ronaldshay has been appointed Governor to inaugurate a deliberate policy of reaction and repression. That is what one is led to imagine when one thinks of Lord Ronaldshay's character. If this idea is to be given up, let the authorities at once cancel Lord Ronaldshay's appointment. Or let Lord Ronaldshay thoroughly abandon his old principles and come out to Bengal after effectively purging himself by repentance. Though repentance is an affair of morals and has no influence on one's principles, this Bombay editor would be content with that.

If by reaction is meant a reversal of the present ruling policy we can reassure this foreign friend of Surendra Nath's. If by repression is meant what it usually means, then also we shall say that nothing is to be gained by getting alarmed.

Then we shall say, what is the use of guessing? In a few months' time, you will know for yourselves whether Lord Ronaldshay is sour or bitter or sweet or tasteless. What is the good now of asking questions of nobody in particular? Who is compelled to answer your queries? The authorities do as they like—who are you? And what good do you gain by knowing the policy which Lord Ronaldshay is being sent out to pursue in ruling you? Even if you do know, what can you do?

Surendra Nath and Mati Lal regret and are alarmed at Lord Ronaldshay's appointment. We also are alarmed for them, and regret to see them exhibiting such perturbation and weakness of mind. Surendra Nath has objected to Lord Ronaldshay's appointment. The cry of opposition has been raised in Bombay, and he has echoed it. Surendra Nath has passed his whole life in echoing the views of others, so we are not surprised.

Surendra Nath has written editorial articles on the strength of this Bombay opinion and is anxious as to what the future of Bengal will be. Thereby he has discharged his duties as a leader in the traditional style.

In other free countries leaders express their views in this way, and when an appointment is not to their liking, claim that it should be cancelled. In many cases they succeed also. But what is the case here in this country? We know what does and what can happen in this country. Have you ever reflected why your prayers and suggestions are thus contemptuously rejected by the powers that be?

There is a thing called public opinion. When you are merely working to subserve your own interests you do indeed make a great outcry about public opinion, but have you really succeeded in evoking public opinion in this country? Have you ever made any sacrifice for the public, even to the value of a single pice?

Have you ever striven to practise the renunciation on which alone, as a basis, public opinion can be built up, without which, public opinion can never be strong? Have you ever afforded an opportunity or set an example for the practice thereof?

In free countries, public opinion strengthens the hands of the leaders. That is why the demands of the leaders are acceded to. You are a powerless windbag. Who will listen to your vapourings?

You do not want Lord Ronaldshay? We hear and are pleased to hear it. Every one has a right to approve or disapprove, but will it not be seemly if you are content merely with expressing your disapproval? Why this demand? Are you not ashamed to ask for the cancellation of Lord Ronaldshay's appointment? Have you ever in all your life succeeded in getting anything of that sort done, however trifling? Once you got an unfortunate postmaster at Simultala transferred. Save that, have you ever done anything of the kind? Do you in these days dream of getting even a police jamadar transferred from his thana?

And yet you claim that Lord Ronaldshay should not be sent out as Governor. What is the use of deliberately inviting a snub? And what do you mean by talking of the "inauguration" of a "repressive" policy? Judging from what you write in the *Bengalee*, one would imagine that such a policy was already at work. What worse thing can happen? And why need you be afraid thereof? What do you gain thereby?

Will you be content if only things go on as they now are? Will you unhesitatingly accept these internments and house-searches?

We know that the policy of Government continues the same. It is bound to continue the same. Lord Carmichael conciliated people by his suavity—he did not come out with any new policy. He continued the policy which existed already. He adhered to the policy he found already at work and he will leave it to his successor to continue it.

But, of course, some difference arises owing to the way in which the policy is applied. Lord Carmichael adopted gentle ways—for that we are grateful to His Excellency. But if we are not destined to be treated gently, what is the use of going into theatrical mourning therefor.

If you could create public opinion and be strong in the strength of public opinion, you could make demands. But now it will be unseemly for you to make demands.

To the English people, we say, do with your own thing, just as you like—we shall not object. We have our own work to do—permit us to finish that. You yourselves will suffer for what you do yourselves. If, by your own work, unrest is revived, do not make us responsible therefor. And we shall not make any claim either.

62. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th December observes as follows in the above connection:—

Want of the right of veto on the appointment of Governors.

Capital is right in regretting Bengal's want of the right of veto on the appointment of undesirable

Governors possessed by the State of Victoria.

63. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th December quotes the following

Lord Ronaldshay's self-revelation.

as some of Lord Ronaldshay's opinions on Indian subjects:—

- (1) The unrest in India is the result not of any action of Lord Curzon's but of the forcing of the incongruous ideal of the West upon the East, with the result that the Indians now demand Home Rule, a thing unknown to their traditions and unsuited to their character.
- (2) The present system of education in India is mischievous in its tendency and should be remoulded after the Western pattern.
- (3) Administration by the Civil Service is the best suited to India as Indians are accustomed to and appreciate personal rule.

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- (4) The *swadeshi* agitation for protective tariff for India is too narrow in its scope, and to be productive of good results should be expanded into an agitation for protective tariff for the whole Empire.
- (5) Any concession to public opinion is to be strongly reprobated (this was observed with reference to the annulment of the partition and the transfer of the capital).
- (6) The formation of Provincial Executive Councils and the appointment of Indian members to the India Council are acts of folly. Any criticism of the action of the authorities in India is deeply to be reprobated.
- (7) Respect for veracity is a monopoly of the West.

The paper then proceeds to observe that a consideration of Lord Ronaldshay's views would show that he is unable to look with favour on Indian aspirations, Indian education, legitimate newspaper criticism in India, the appointment of Indians to high posts, in short, any movement for the improvement of the position of Indians. The British Government has committed a serious blunder by appointing such an eccentric and narrow-minded man as the ruler of Bengal. There should be agitation all over Bengal against this appointment. The result of such an appointment can never be good. We entreat the British Government to annul this appointment.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 7th, 1916.

64. After giving a brief biographical sketch of Lord Ronaldshay and an enumeration of his accomplishments, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th December proceeds to observe as follows:—

A biographical sketch of Lord Ronaldshay.

But His Lordship's eulogists cannot claim for him that up to this, his 40th year, he has governed so much as a municipality, not to speak of a province. We are surprised and amazed at the appointment of a man so inexperienced in administrative affairs as the ruler of Bengal. He is an opponent of Indian progress. How deadly an opponent he is, we are going to show in our next article. Bengal does not want a man like him. We hope he will not be willing to come out as Governor of Bengal.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 8th, 1916.

65. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes:—

"The Governor-designate."

The term of office of our Governor, His Excellency Lord Carmichael, will expire on the 31st March and Earl Ronaldshay will succeed him. The Governor-designate is young in years but old in experience. The Anglo-Indian Press is in great glee over Earl Ronaldshay's appointment, because it expects that His Lordship will rule Bengal with a strong hand. The Indian Press has not taken kindly to Earl Ronaldshay, because he is not a Liberal. So long, however, as we do not get self-government it is all the same whether we have a Liberal or a Conservative as our Governor.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1916.

66. The *Englishman*, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th December

"The *Englishman's* wrath"—
Lord Ronaldshay.

is angry because most of the Indian newspapers and some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers have expressed dissatisfaction at the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal. It accuses the Bengalis of invariably opposing whomsoever or whatsoever the Anglo-Indians support. But a similar charge can be brought against the *Englishman* also, for it invariably opposes whomsoever or whatsoever the Bengalis support. How then can the *Englishman* reasonably blame the Bengalis as it has done? Does not the *Englishman* know that if the authorship of some books of travel qualifies a man for a Governorship, then that qualification is possessed by many people other than Lord Ronaldshay?

67. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 9th December writes:—

"Is it government or repression?"

Some people are asking, is the Indian Press doing well by writing against the Governor-designate of Bengal? Under the British constitution a Governor is first nominated by the Ministers and then formally appointed by His Majesty the King, whom he represents. It is, therefore, disrespectful to the King to object to any new Governor.

BANGALI
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In reply to this, it may be said that since under the constitution the King cannot reject a nomination made by His Majesty's Ministers, it is the Ministers and not the King who are really responsible for the appointment. It cannot, therefore, be rightly said that it is disrespectful to the King to object to any new Governor.

Another thing. Our new Governor is after all a man, and consequently the writings against him even before he has taken charge of his new office will surely cause irritation. If he expresses this irritation in his work, will it not do harm to this country and its people? No one can say, nor is it the intention of anybody to say, that Lord Ronaldshay will do anything improper on coming to Bengal; but it is a fact that not only the Bengalis and the Bengali Press but all Indians and the whole Indian Press have expressed dissatisfaction at his appointment. And the cause of this dissatisfaction is well known.

There is no want of wiseacres in our country. They are already nodding their heads. Lord Ronaldshay is the scion of a wealthy family and a wealthy man himself. Civility and courtesy are the marks of his family. He has travelled in this country and was Lord Curzon's Aide-de-Camp. Few people knew him at that time. Subsequently, some of our wiseacre countrymen enjoyed his hospitality in his house in England. How is it possible that they should speak against him? It is impossible for them to be ungrateful to the host whose salt they ate. Even if he has said anything bad, they must digest it.

This, however, is not our standpoint. What do we care whether he is sweet-tongued or foul-tongued, rich or not rich, hospitable or not hospitable? Our business is only with his views. We want to know only whether he is sympathetic towards us or not. We do not object to his not being a Liberal; but he was in this country and has expressed in writing his hatred and animosity against the educated Indian community. We shall be really despicable if we do not protest against his appointment. If we have any manliness and self-respect in us, we should consider it our primary duty to make this protest.

What is the significance of this appointment? The Secretary of State for India and the British Ministers want to tell us that in our country Government is but another name for repression. We know that whoever may come as our Governor we must welcome him with bowed heads; but must we remain silent over his appointment even if he has abused us before coming to this country? We do not admit that we must. The object of the present appointment is to slight and repress the Bengalis. As Ravana (the fabulous ten-headed demon-king of Lanka) was the repressor of Death, so Ronaldshay is coming as the repressor of the Bengalis. We do not know what he will or will not do here, but our sense of self-respect does not allow us to remain silent over his appointment. *New India* has truly said that Bengal began to cast off her sleep in Lord Curzon's time and now she is fully awake. Being awake, how can we keep silent like dumb men?

68. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 9th December refers to the following extract from the *Bengalee*:—
Public opinion on Lord Ronaldshay's appointment.
"Bengal will not accept it lying down; there is a strong feeling in favour of a public demonstration in condemnation of the appointment. Does the Ministry want the country to be plunged again into the vortex of another agitation? We hope wiser counsel will prevail."

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 9th, 1916.

And commenting on it, the paper observes that there is reason to apprehend that Lord Ronaldshay has formed definite decisive ideas about the wider employment of Indians in the public service, and the satisfaction of their larger political aspirations. The Ministry at home must be cognisant of the opinions against his appointment which are being daily expressed in this country, so it cannot be imagined that they will sit inactive. Let us see what happens.

69. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* (Kakina) of the 3rd December has the following in English:—
"The Indian Industrial Commission."
The Industrial Commission have lately begun their work in Calcutta. Commissions as a rule are not regarded with much

RAN PUR.
DIPRAKASH.
Dec. 3rd, 1916.

favour by the people of the country; for the favourable recommendations of few commissions have been given effect to on the ground of difficulties financial or otherwise. The depositions of distinguished businessmen hitherto recorded by the present Commission have disclosed no sure roads to industrial success. The general impression one is likely to gather from their reading is that there is little hope for any great advance along the industrial line in our country in the immediate future. The European war has brought in its train golden opportunities for the development of the resources of the land. But foreign or local capital is still hesitating to flow into new industrial channels because there is no guarantee that Government would change free trade policy and protect new-born Indian industries against the formidable rivalry of the bounty fed or State-aided industries of other lands after the war. India is helplessly dependent for the necessities of life upon oversea commerce. The foreign commodities that accumulated before the outbreak of war have nearly been exhausted. Japan is moving heaven and earth to flood the Indian markets with cheap goods. But she is still mainly an agricultural country, though she has made startling strides along the path of industrial progress in recent years, and her national finances are not yet in an excellent condition. She is also chiefly busy supplying her Russian ally with huge engines of destruction and other war requisites on her own terms. Hence Japan alone will not be able to administer to all the commercial needs of the Indian continent. The result is that the scarcity of foreign articles has enhanced the price of even indigenous products of manufacture as well as of agriculture for reasons quite obvious to all. If the present state of things continues long, there will be a dearth of most of the necessities of life for which we are dependent upon foreign nations. It is a grim irony of fate that, while vast resources are near at hand, some of which are running into waste, we have not been able to take advantage of them to supply the wants of the country. The hills and mountains of our land are wooded to the peak, but still we have to import a large quantity of packing-boxes from Japan and other countries. Many of the tea concerns manufacture their own packing-boxes or obtain their requirements from neighbouring saw-mills. But though Japan has to pay shipping charges, she can sell her boxes at a profit in Calcutta, while it is not profitable to send there large consignments of boxes from the mills of Dibrugarh or other parts of Assam owing to the prohibitive railway dues. The perpetual source of elephant grass or bamboos found suitable for the manufacture of paper has not been utilised, though owing to the stoppage of paper supplies from Sweden, the necessity for the preparation of paper is brought home to the Government and the people. If the Industrial Commission, which has been holding its sittings now in Calcutta, can impress upon the State the supreme need for our fiscal autonomy, it has achieved the great mission for which it has been brought into existence. We the people of the sweet land of Bengal, may naturally scruple to adopt the industrial life that prevails in the West with its concomitant evils, even though it be possible for us to do so. We should rather like to see home and cottage industries spring anew into being, which once made the name of Bengal famous all over the world. But as we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns, cottage arts and industries cannot thrive and prosper in the age of large-scale production by tremendous machinery except in combination with a staple industry like agriculture or an occupation, as that of teachers, school masters or clerks, yielding a fixed living income. But a family cannot be sure to support itself to-day by devoting its whole time to some cottage industries, unless it has some other sources of income to draw upon. The domestic system is not working well in the form in which it has been resorted to in Europe and America. We quote the following passage from an economist of international fame:—

"We might be disposed to believe that the change is a fortunate one and that the workman is happier and more free when he works at home at times that best please him and in the midst of his family, rather than in the industrial barracks known as 'factories.' Experience, however, proves that this is not the case; that, quite to the contrary, the worst kind of exploitation takes place by the method of domestic production to which nowadays

the characteristic name of 'sweating system' has aptly been applied. In this form of industrial organization the workman is not only robbed of the protection of the laws concerning hours of labour, the work of women and children, necessary hygienic precautions, etc., but he is also entirely in the control of intermediaries or contractors, who are interposed between him and the large manufacturer and who deprive him of part of the gain which his toil should bring him. He is, moreover, constantly exposed to the imminent danger of losing employment and to the risk of irregular work."

We should be the last people to introduce this kind of domestic production in our land. We have not been able to start many big mills and factories, but their establishment in distant lands has spelled ruin to our arts and industries, open as our country is to unrestricted foreign commerce. If we have to attain commercial success, we have to adopt, like Japan, the method of our formidable rivals. Bombay has taken the lead. But it will take us long years to acquire the prerequisite training and experience. So long as we have not these things to our credit, school masters, teachers, clerks and others who are receiving fixed salaries would do well to devote their spare time to some little industries, such as weaving hosiery by means of small machines, thereby eking out their income and contributing to the national wealth. Government will not help us unless we help ourselves.

70. The *Suraj* (Pabna) of the 4th December, discussing the question of the revival of Indian industries, writes that our leaders should discuss and tell Government what exactly is the form in which State help for industries should be given. Government should get monographs written by experts on each particular industry and distribute them free for the information of the public. These books should explain the causes of the failure of each industry and also set forth in what locality an industry may be started with the best chance of profit.

71. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th December takes exception to the statement made by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in his evidence before the Industrial Commission, to the effect that Government should not give pecuniary help to industries. It is for want of pecuniary help from the State that many small industries are dying out. Japan shows what State help can do in the development of industries. The beet sugar industry of Germany is another example.

72. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th December says that if the hill excursions of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in India and the Government House dinners are given up, India can contribute much more money towards the expenses of the war than she is doing now.

73. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 7th December, in referring to the answer given by the Bombay Government to the interpellation in regard to the employment of Government translators as clerks to Sir Valentine Chirol, says:—

The answer which the Bombay Government has given is not explicit enough. After considering all points, one is led to raise the question, why is Government so friendly with Sir Valentine Chirol? When Mr. Tilak wanted a passport to proceed to England to watch his case there it was refused to him, though subsequently Government expressed its willingness to grant the request. No one, however, came to know anything about the employment of Government translators under Sir Valentine Chirol. Government has stated that it is for the purpose of bringing about the speedy close of the case. In regard to this, we wish to enquire what does it matter to Government whether the case comes to a speedy end or goes on for years? We could have understood the force of the argument if Government were one of the parties concerned in the case.

74. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes:—
"The coolie law." Lord Hardinge has, in his despatch on coolie emigration from India, advocated not a wholesale stoppage of recruitment but a stoppage of recruitment under the industrial system. But even if Indian coolies taken to a foreign country enjoy

SURAJ.
Dec. 4th, 1916.

BANGALI.
Dec. 6th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 6th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Dec. 7th, 1916.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 8th, 1916.

the legal freedom of taking up service under any master, it is extremely doubtful how far they will be able to make use of this privilege. We, therefore, believe that cooly recruitment itself should be abolished. We shall be glad to see the Secretary of State considering this point.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA.
Dec. 6th, 1916.

75. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says:—

Wheat problem.

The price of wheat has gone up very high in Northern India owing to the corner started by wheat merchants. This has prevented the Wheat Commission from buying wheat. The Government has recently issued a *communiqué* on the subject. We do not know what measures are going to be taken against the corner in wheat. If the corner continues till the next wheat crop, then those who are going to make millions out of this will not care for a few lakhs. We think that Government will do well to issue some new ordinance under the Defence of India Act for lowering the price of wheat. Provision should be made for not only fines but imprisonment also.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.
D. c. 10th, 1916.

76. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 10th November says that

Ibid.

it is a fact very well known to both the British Government and the Government of India that Indians are mainly vegetarians. The number who eat meat and fish is not very large. Rice and wheat are the staples in the country. It is necessary that Indians should get bread to eat at least twice daily; but it now appears that there will be great difficulty in regard to this in the near future. Reports have been received from Lahore that wheat is selling at the rate of 7 seers per rupee. This sudden rise in price took place between the 19th November and 3rd December. This is undoubtedly due to the findings of the Wheat Commission, which have already been published. During the last four months about 400,000 maunds of wheat has been exported. The Government of India must have properly considered all pros and cons before sanctioning such a huge export. Why has Government shown so much haste after last year's experience? Seeing the decrease in the quantity of wheat in India in 1915, Lord Hardinge had to stop all exports. In those days a cry rose from all directions that the wheat merchants were going to make a corner in wheat for the purposes of gain, which, in the end, did not prove true. The old condition of things has reasserted itself. In these days of railways and telegraphs it does not take time for prices to equalise themselves in all the towns of India, whether it be Calcutta or Lahore. Government should make no delay in making proper arrangements for controlling the wheat market. If the traders effect a corner, then Government ought to set its No. 7 War Ordinance of 1914 in motion. Whatever arrangements may be made should be efficient. The Indians are ready to lay down their lives for the King-Emperor, but certainly cannot do so on empty stomachs. There is still time for Government to take up the wheat question and set matters right.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGARATNA.
D. c. 4th, 1916.

77. The *Bangaratna* (Krishnagar) of the 4th December speaks of the

Distress in Meherpur.

prevalence of severe distress in Meherpur in the Nadia district, on account of repeated failures of crops. A mahajan named Kanailal Kundu, is making enormous profits by selling broken Rangoon rice at double the original price. The attention of Government is drawn to the situation.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK.
Dec. 5th, 1916.

78. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th December writes:—

"Rumania's last struggle."

Germany is now in possession of the western portions of Rumania and a German Governor has been appointed there. This shows that Germany has now fully established her sway over Rumania. Rumania's army, however, is still intact and this has made the Kaiser rather displeased with Mackensen, for he thinks that conquering a country is not a very difficult

task and that mere possession of a country is of no use unless that country's army is crushed. The Rumanian army is still fighting against the Germans and the Russians are trying to advance towards Hungary. Heavy fighting is also going on for the capture of Bukharest, and considering that the Germans are already in possession of the country to the south-east of the town, it is not likely that its fall will be delayed much longer. The only consolation is that the Rumanian army is still unconquered.

79. Referring to the recent fighting in Greece between the allied troops and the Royalists, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th December writes:—

"Greece."

It may be asked, which side was victorious in the fight? Were the Royalists defeated and forced back by the allied troops? The telegrams do not make this clear. Nevertheless, it seems that the allied troops did advance, for they are said to have returned to Piræus after teaching King Constantine a lesson.

King Constantine was outwardly a neutral and at heart a lover of the Germans, and is now trying to please the Allies. Why then did he incite the fray and cause bloodshed? Was it to please the Germans? Are the Greeks also unfriendly towards the Allies like Constantine? The flanks of the allied contingent returning to Piræus had to be guarded by Greek troops against the mob. The Italians, on landing, had to take shelter in an Italian archaeological school. All this does not prove the love of the Greeks for the Allies. It seems, therefore, that the Greeks forced their King to quarrel with the Allies. The King himself is no doubt a pro-German, but he is also an opportunist. He is waiting for the victory of the Austro-Germans in Rumania and trying to please the Allies so long as this does not come about. He will show himself in his true colours when victory crowns the efforts of the Austro-Germans in Rumania. He was seeking an opportunity to reorganise the Reserves, reconstitute the Military League, etc., and the quarrel with the Allies has given him this opportunity. In fact, he has been re-establishing his power and retaining all men of his party. That he is making preparations for contest is proved by the fact that the Allies are being prevented by the Reserves from removing guns and munitions from Larissa according to their will, and that in North-Western Albania the Greeks are carrying on a guerilla warfare with the Italians. A demand for the punishment of these Greeks has been futile. In short, if King Constantine is giving one favour to the Allies he is raising fifteen obstacles against them. He is refusing to give the Italians facilities in Epirus. He seems eager to prevent the Italians from establishing a line of communication from the coast of Albania to the west of Monastir. He has perhaps not yet despaired of getting help from Germany.

80. Referring to the recent telegrams which have come regarding the conflict between the Royalists in Greece and the Allies, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th

Ibid.

December says that if it is true that a party of Greeks is marching towards Macedonia to attack the rear of the Allied army, King Constantine will be held responsible for it. Greece is not strong enough to fight the Allies, and it is doubtful whether Germany will allow Greece to be humiliated by the latter. Probably she will send some great German General to Macedonia and try to foment a war in Greece also.

81. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th December says that Greece has been acting treacherously towards the Allies. She kept on apparently friendly terms with them, and now that she finds Germany's star again in the ascendant, she is disclosing her real feelings of friendship for the Kaiser. The situation for the Allies will become very difficult unless they can occupy the whole of Greece. If the German forces, after conquering Rumania, move down in a body towards Greece, they will overcome all obstacles and conquer the country right up to the sea.

"Greece has gone wrong."

82. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 7th December writes:—
Greece has been since the very commencement in a wavering mood. She has no definite policy. Sometimes it is reported that Greece has promised to accede to certain demands made by the Allies, and then comes the news that the situation in Greece is quite terrible. In this way Greece has been playing fast and loose for many

Wavering Greece

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

NAYAK
Dec. 6th, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Dec. 7th, 1916.

months past. We do not know why the Allies are not dealing with her firmly, when, owing to her uncertain attitude, the Allies have had to bear many losses. For instance, by detaining the allied forces at Salonika and preventing them from attacking Bulgaria through Macedonia, Greece has injured the Allies. Germany's influence in Greece seems to be so predominating as to prevent King Constantine from working independently.

The paper then goes on to refer to the condemnation which Lord Robert Cecil has passed on the treacherous ways of Greece.

OA. CUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 8th, 1918.

83. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 7th December, in referring to the *Englishman's* remarks on the announcement made by a German paper in regard to the formation

Germany and India.

of an Indo-German association, says:—

Admitting that the formation of the association has been inspired by the Indian anarchists in Germany as the *Englishman* suggests, we ask the question how can Germany place reliance on their words when she knows all about the unflinching loyalty of India? Besides, what is there so attractive in India as to induce Germany to form an Indo-German association?

NAYAK,
Dec. 7th, 1918.

84. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th December writes:—

"Germany and Japan."

Whichever of the two parties engaged in the destructive war in Europe may win, it is quite certain that when it ends Europe will be thoroughly weakened for want of able-bodied young men. It will take the Continent nothing less than twenty years to revive, and Japan will avail herself of this opportunity to raise her head. Japan is now very powerful both on land and on the sea. She is building new China after her own choice and has a great mind to possess herself of the East India Islands. When she gets these islands she will become the absolute mistress of the Eastern seas. Japanese politicians have already expressed the view that these seas should no longer be under the influence of white people. The long friendship of Great Britain and the present loyalty of Russia have encouraged the growth of this high aspiration in Japan's mind, and the course of events in the war has made her greedy.

Germany is sure to be crushed—the allied Powers will never sheathe their swords until Germany is effectually punished, even though they may have to weaken themselves in the attempt. She is, however, training the Turks, the Kurds and other savage nations of Central Asia in the military art, so that they may be of use to her in putting Russia to trouble. It is true that Russia is already taking steps to foil Germany's object, which, we have no doubt, will fail; but the rise of young Turkey and Germany's attempt to win over all the Islamic peoples from Turkey to Afghanistan to her side is a thing which cannot but be viewed with concern. Hence England will have to take strong measures against it when the war is over.

Thus two boils are growing on the body of Asia—one the rise of Japan in the East and the other the rise of young Turkey in the West. There would have been nothing to fear if Europe had been strong, but with that continent being weakened, the United States cannot be of much help in the matter. With the fall of Rumania, German influence will be supreme from Berlin to Bagdad. The Allies will, therefore, have to take possession of Greece, for if they can do so the Balkans will again come under their influence.

Now with Germany wishing to establish the hegemony of the Teutonic races in Europe and Japan trying to bring the yellow races of Asia under her control and thus make herself the mistress of Eastern Asia the peace of the world stands in serious danger. Germany has forsaken Christianity and Japan has embraced the selfish materialism of Europe. There is no knowing what mischief is in store for the world.

SADAQAT,
Dec. 8th, 1918.

85. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 8th December, in referring to the statements which a writer in the *Fortnightly Review* has put forward in regard to the blow which the allied cause will receive by the subju-

Fate of Rumania will be a great blow to us.

gation of Rumania, says:—

Keeping the fact in view that a great effort should be made to save Rumania from the grip of the enemy, we expect that steps will soon be taken in this direction. Russia, which is turning out much war material every

month, is sending her reinforcements. Apparently attempts are being made to start a very big offensive in the Carpathians. It has to some extent commenced. The Russians have captured several heights and taken about a thousand prisoners. Hungary is considered the weakest spot in the armour of the Central Powers. Reduction in food supply and the Austro-German food restrictions have set her mind against Germany and Austria to some extent. Many events point to the strained feelings now existing between Austria and Hungary, so it is clear that if the offensive which has been started in Hungary continues to gain in volume, Rumania will soon be free from the heel of Falkenhayn. Rumania is also trying to take some strong action from her capital, but the reports which are being received are a trifle obscure. The large number of prisoners and the spoils that are being taken point to the fact that Rumania is still very far from attaining her object.

86. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 8th December writes that the Allies,

"About the war."

though they may themselves run short of money, can always borrow from friendly neutral nations.

How the Germans are situated in this respect, we do not know. All guesses about how long their funds will last are quite worthless.

Continuing, the paper says that Rumania is slowly passing under German control, including her oil-fields. Germany is gradually swallowing up the whole of Rumania.

87. Referring to the recent changes in the British Admiralty, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th December

"Changes in the British Admiralty."

writes:—

Sir David Beatty has been promoted over the heads of three senior officers. There is, however, a difference of opinion as regards the part played by Sir David at the Jutland battle. Some say that though he displayed great naval skill in the fight, he did not give proof of much wisdom in going out to give battle to the German fleet at a time when it was superior to his own in number. These critics think that the only duty of the British fleet is to guard the English coast and maintain England's mastery over the seas, and that it (the fleet) need not mind if the German fleet indulges in a bit of blustering now and then. Others, again, are of opinion that Germany should be punished for her naval raids upon England and for her sea-piracy which she has carried even into the English Channel. Next, some people question the wisdom of removing Sir John Jellicoe from the command of the Grand Fleet at a time when his presence and that of Sir David Beatty would have been of immense help to it. It is argued that Sir John is wanting in dash and that but for his slowness the Germans would have been sent to perdition long ago; but those who argue like this fail to see that to criticise from a safe distance is one thing and to do some actual fighting is quite another. They also seem to forget that prudence is much better than recklessness. Sir John Jellicoe has been made the First Lord of the Admiralty, no doubt because his services are expected to be of great use in that capacity. Sir David Beatty is a young man and possesses more pluck and dash than Sir John Jellicoe, who is older than he. It is, therefore, likely that a big naval engagement will soon take place.

88. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 9th December is astonished at the

"Audacity of German submarines."

audacity of German submarines, which are now not only sinking ships but bombarding coast-towns, as has been shown in the recent raid on

Funchal. The paper wonders why the Allies are not taking proper steps to destroy them.

89. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that Rumania

"The terrible great war."

is about to lose her life in the same way in which Belgium, Luxemburg, Serbia and Montenegro

have lost theirs. On the principle that "he who escapes, escapes with his life", the Rumanian forces are retreating northwards towards Russia. The Rumanian General is acting on the belief that even if he has now to abandon the whole of Rumanian territory he will do so, provided he can save his men and stores, so that these can be used some other time against the enemy. The Germans are utilising the opportunity thus afforded them to strengthen their

BANGALI,
Dec. 8th, 1918.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1918.

SAMAY,
Dec. 9th, 1918.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1918.

hold on Rumania. The situation in Greece also foreshadows the beginning of hostilities at no distant date there. Venezelos has gone to the dogs, his self-assumed leadership has not commanded general acceptance and his declaration of war against Germany and Bulgaria has not been heeded. If Greece does fight, she will fight against the Allies. King Constantine was waiting for the Kaiser's hands to be free—therefore kept the Allies quiet so long with diplomatic cunning. He will probably declare war on the Allies as soon as the Kaiser gives him the sign.

SAMAY,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

90. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 9th December refers to the Simla telegram of the 6th instant, which gives an account of the recent fighting at Sultanabad, a town in West Persia. The paper is concerned to learn that the enemy has not, as it had all along been thinking, been driven out of Persia yet. It hopes, however, that this is the last that it will hear of his presence in that country.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2th, 1916.

91. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that the way to Asia Minor and the East is now open to Germany. The conquest of Rumania has been a great success for Germany, for she need not now be anxious about her food-supply.

It is really amazing to reflect how Germany could have found men to achieve this conquest, in addition to keeping up fighting in the many other theatres of war. She has conquered Rumania and stripped the country bare of all supplies like wheat, cattle, oil, etc. German influence in the Black Sea will now equal Russia's.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 10, 1916.

92. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 10th December says:—
Ibid. Bukharest has at last fallen. The whole world will sympathise with Rumania in the great disaster which has befallen her, because it is a matter for great sorrow that her capital has fallen before the realisation of her object; but the Allies will in the end win and those whose hearts are sore will be healed with the balm which the Allies will pour upon them.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
D.e. 10th, 1916.

93. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 10th December writes:—
Four independent countries have been sacrificed in this war, but the war has not yet come to an end. When Rumania joined the war the Allies expected many things, but they have been greatly disappointed. The rapidity with which Rumania has succumbed, either through her own weakness or through some defect in the military policy of the Allies, is simply surprising. Even Serbia withstood her enemies much longer. Serbia fought with Austria single-handed for over a year. It was only when three Powers suddenly pounced upon her that she broke down. But Rumania, in spite of the assistance given by another Power, could not stand against the enemy for more than three or four months. Great was the expectation and greater has been the disappointment. To speak the truth the Allies' work has been undone and Rumania has become a burden to them. The Allies were thinking of entering Constantinople in Christmas, but lo! Bukharest has fallen before Christmas!

The reports which were received during the last three weeks indicated that Bukharest would fall, but no one expected the Rumanians to evacuate that town so soon. No one felt any alarm for Rumania when she removed her capital from Bukharest to Jassy in the north-east of Moldavia, as the French had removed their capital to Bordeaux, but we were told that Rumania preferred to save her army to defending Bukharest. Then we at once thought that the Rumanians would evacuate Bukharest without fighting. Yesterday's telegrams have confirmed our apprehensions, and they indicate that the whole region between Kimpolung and Girzevo has passed into the hands of Germany, who has not only reached Bukharest but also Vvojevo, which is near the Czernavoda front. This means that Germany has taken possession of the entire wheat and oil districts of Rumania.

The German success in Rumania does not, however, indicate that Germany has triumphed over the Allies and the great war has ended, because the Rumanian army is intact and the enemy will have cause to dread it. Germany has gained much by conquering such a large part of Rumania; she has not only got food for herself but also enough fuel for her airships, and submarines. If

Rumania had remained neutral, then she would not have passed into the hands of her enemy. Germany has gained in another direction. She has been able to strike terror into the hearts of the neutrals, who will not dare to join against her.

It is extremely difficult to judge whether Greece is an enemy country or a neutral one. The Greeks attacked the allied forces and many were killed on both sides. They have also prevented the movement of allied forces in certain positions.

We do not know anything about the strength of the allied forces in Salonika, Macedonia and Monastir, but they have taken certain heights and villages. The activity in this region cannot in any way affect the situation in Rumania. The Serbians have taken Groonestacka, and if they take Sekel also, then Magellen will also be freed from the enemy.

94. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th December writes:—

The present situation in Europe.

The conquest of Rumania brings about a great change in the political situation in Europe. Hitherto English politicians believed that Germany was unconquerable on land while England was unconquerable on sea, and that if England blockaded all the sea-exits of Germany, Germany would soon collapse for want of food. To prove the falsity of this belief, the Germans tried at the outset to test Germany's fighting strength on the sea. The battle of Jutland has nullified that effort. The German leaders now understand that it is difficult to defeat the English on sea, and so they are resorting to two courses now. The first is to gradually weaken the strength of the English marine. Submarines have tried to sink English ships and the ships of friendly nations and they have placed serious difficulties in the way of England's food supply. German submarines have tried to capture the controlling points of the main sea-routes by which English ships travel. In that effort Germany has attained some measure of success and the German submarine menace is strong in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is now difficult to make a voyage by sea from Europe to Asia. Even mail steamers like the *Arabia* have been sunk on this route. On the Atlantic Ocean, German warships have appeared;—the route from England to America also is now endangered. Then, west of Africa, on the Cape route to England, the Madeira Isles have to some extent passed under German control. Thus Germany is trying gradually to imperil all the sea-routes used by the English. It cannot be said that she has not attained some measure of success therein.

Germany's second course and second decision is, that it is because the sea-routes make the import of supplies from abroad easy that sea-routes and naval power are prized so much. Well, could not that purpose be achieved on land? Europe imports her supplies from Asia and Europe. Without thinking of America now she thought she could find a land route to Asia and Africa and she sought to make that route easy and safe. As a result of that effort, Germany has captured Rumania, strengthened her influence in the Balkans, completed the Taurus tunnel and straightened out the Bagdad Railway. There is nothing now to obstruct Germany's communications with Asia. The journey between Berlin and Bagdad can now be made in a week's time. This route will now supply all Germany's necessities. She can procure corn, meat, oil, copper, zinc, iron, and all things needed for the manufacture of explosives in wholly adequate quantities. God forbid, but if the German forces push on from Bagdad and occupy Koweit, German influence will be predominant in the Persian Gulf and submarine outrages will begin in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean and the route between Aden and Bombay will no longer be safe.

Discussing these things, a writer in yesterday's *Statesman* made these terribly explicit statements:—

"The territorial objective of the war was assuredly India. The completion during the distraction and strain of a world-wide conflict of the 'Taurus tunnel' establishes that fact."

Indeed now that Rumania is conquered, there is nothing at all to hinder a German advance towards India. Russia alone could thwart it, but the absence of news during the past three months from Trebizond and Erzerum suggests that Russia is to some extent exhausted. There is also the British Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia. Of course we do not despair, but we say so much, because it is well that the real situation should be known.

NAYAK.
Dec. 11th, 1916.

The situation in Northern Europe also requires consideration. Belgium is in German occupation, German influence reigns predominant on the Scheldt in Holland, Germany is using the money in the banks and using up the food in that country. Reuter says that Germany is again busy concentrating her forces in Belgium. Belgium up to Nieuport is in German occupation. Will a new effort now be made to capture Calais and Dunkirk? Dunkirk, subjected to pressure from two sides, is as potter's clay in Germany's hands. Sweden, though nominally neutral, is partial to Germany. Germany has crippled Norway by sinking 250 of her merchant ships in a month's time. Russia, in desperation, has opened out the Ekaterina-Romanoff railway line in the north and trying to open out a new port in those barren polar regions. The situation in Greece can well be understood. Until the Germans, after conquering Rumania, turn southwards towards Greece, the situation in Greece will remain unchanged. The punishment of the Venezelists shows that all Greeks, King and subjects, have their sympathies with Germany. Although King Alfonso of Spain is a brother-in-law of King George, Spain is honey-combed with German influence and German commerce.

Such is the present situation in Europe. Looking at it, one must say that the Allies must henceforth put forth all their strength and fight this war, entirely in reliance on themselves. Ministers are being changed in all the allied countries, so that the war may be carried on vigorously, in utter forgetfulness of all other considerations. In England Mr. Asquith has resigned and Mr. Lloyd George is forming a ministry. In France, M. Briand will soon resign and some worthier man will take his place. In Russia the Strumnow Ministry has collapsed and M. Trepoff reigns instead. In Italy the Buselli Ministry is actively at work. From next spring, the Allies will set to work with new vigour. Therein lies our hope. New preparations are on foot everywhere now, and in India too, the system of government is being changed to adapt it to war conditions. There is bustle and activity on all sides and the death-struggle will come now—the decisive issue will be reached.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Dec. 11th, 1916.

95. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 11th December writes:—

The procrastination of Government.

This year also the enemy is making full preparations for offering a new year's present to his country as he has done in previous years.

We do not know whether the British Government also is making any such preparation. At this moment, when Christmas is drawing near, it is natural for the British people to expect some good present from their Government; but the British public has been thinking of enquiring of the Government whether they are getting proper returns for the money which is being spent. We do not know whether the British public has asked any such question.

The paper then goes on to refer to the political crisis in England.

JYOTI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

96. Christian missionaries, writes the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 30th

Bengalis in the war.

November, are already saying that the "Kingdom of Heaven," spoken of by Jesus Christ, will come

on earth after the present war. One good thing which this war is doing is the promotion of fellow-feeling between peoples belonging to different countries, speaking different languages and professing different religions in the great battlefields of Europe. The war has undoubtedly caused hardship to Indians by raising taxes and prices, but it has also done one great good by giving a unique opportunity to Indians to show their loyalty to the British race by shedding their blood and spending their wealth in the cause of the Empire. The opportunity has come to the Bengalis also. A Bengali double company has been formed. Government has now given the Bengalis the privilege of freely entering into the army.

NAYAK,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

97. We understand, says the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th December, that

Bengali clerks in England.

there is a talk about Bengalis being sent to England as clerks, railway officers, etc. This is, indeed, a

very good idea, and we are quite confident that, given proper remuneration, Bengalis will take up such service by the thousands. Do not let this happy day be delayed. We also ask our English rulers to offer slightly better terms to Bengali soldiers, for then there will be no lack of men to swell the army. We hope Government will not miss this golden opportunity.

98. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 5th December says:—

Navy in India.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore has taken the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimutullah to task for certain statements he made the other day at the Presidency Association of Bombay regarding the economic condition of India and Japan and excessive military expenditure in India. In the opinion of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the views of Sir Ibrahim on these questions and especially on the latter are extremely puerile.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* and papers of its kind, the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, seem to think that no one should question the false statements made by them and that no one should raise any objections against the mal-administration of India. Nowadays there is a sufficient number of men in India who are educated enough to see things for themselves and draw comparisons between India and other countries. Sir Ibrahim Rahimutullah should not be condemned for comparing the economic condition of Japan with that of India. If anybody deserves condemnation for this it is those who are responsible for introducing English education in this country.

The *Gazette* says that Japan is eminently practical and it is due to this that Japan has prospered. The want of this quality is the cause of India's poverty. But we wish to ask—"Are the Japanese practical from the day of their birth, or is this practical character of theirs due to education?" We think it is their practical education which makes them so. If we are right in our guess, then certainly Indians also can be brought up to this standard of efficiency by giving them a thorough practical training.

The *Gazette* opines that in India the strength of the army is practically maintained up to the standard demanded by bare necessity. This is an absolutely white lie. In all countries there are two kinds of armies—one is maintained at peace strength and the other at war strength; but in India it is always maintained at war strength.

The *Gazette* reminds us that it is the British navy which has saved India. We are perfectly aware of it, but all the same, Britain is also deriving much benefit from our armies. When people taunt us they forget one thing, that it is not we who manage our household. We move as directed by the British Government at Home and the Government of India. We are not averse to spend money for our defence, but what we demand is that we should be consulted about it. India wants to do many things. She wants to maintain her navy. But it is the want of confidence and trust in her which stands in her way like a rock. If the British navy had not succeeded in blockading Germany, God knows what would have happened. It is this successful blockade which has automatically saved India. This is the reason why no new arrangements have been made for protecting India. For this India is grateful to England. Let India be given the right to control her finances, and then if she does not make arrangements for her defence, the blame will be entirely hers. It is not Sir Ibrahim who has made puerile remarks, but the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

99. After the Sepoy Mutiny, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th December, the Anglo-Indians, both the press and the public, continuously urged on the Government the necessity of severely punishing the rebel sepoys and their kinsmen. They were punished, but such punishment as they received did not at all satisfy the Anglo-Indians. We do not know whether they wanted all the men to be hanged or blown from the mouths of cannon. However, that may be, they gave Lord Canning the nickname of Clemency Canning.

Sixty years have passed since then, but the character of the Anglo-Indians remains unchanged. The strange thing about it is that the Anglo-Indians cannot make India their home, so that they have only a temporary business connection with this country. They come to India and go away after some years, leaving their places to a younger generation. Thus the Anglo-Indian community is constantly changing. Why then do not their views about the Indians also change? The answer is simple. All Englishmen have a common interest in keeping the Indians deprived of political privileges and the higher posts in the public service. One privilege or one high post given to the Indians is a loss to the Anglo-Indians. Under the

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA
Dec. 5th, 1916.

BANGALI,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

circumstances, one cannot expect that the Anglo-Indians will readily sacrifice their self-interest. They think that they will remain for ever as they are now. They forget that, under British rule, India is bound to progress and prosper.

The never-to-be forgotten Ilbert Bill agitation showed that, according to the Anglo-Indians, an Englishman, even if he is a criminal, is an Englishman, and an Indian, even if he is a High Court Judge, is an Indian, never equal to an Englishman. So much were they irritated at the launching of the Bill, that even after it had been abandoned, they did not cease abusing Lord Ripon. Lord Morley and Lord Hardinge also have been abused by them for the reforms they introduced in the administration of India and the annulment of the partition of Bengal. Nothing laudatory would have been said about Lord Curzon if he had retired as usual after five years of Viceroyalty, but when after returning from home His Lordship began to rule with a terribly high hand, the Anglo-Indians became charmed with his high qualities.

Even now during this great war, when the Indians are freely laying down their lives and money in the service of the Empire and are earning the unstinted praise of the English public, the Anglo-Indians have few words of praise for them. When the non-official members of the Imperial Council submitted the memorandum regarding post-war reforms, they ridiculed the effort. The Indians must fight by the side of Englishmen, but why should they claim self-government?—this is the view of the Anglo-Indians. They are welcoming the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, because they think that His Lordship will keep the Bengalis under check. They are always intent upon suppressing us and they will never cease to put obstacles in the path of our progress.

100. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th December has the following:—

Invitation to the Mother's worship—The coming session of the Indian National Congress.

We rejoice to think that Lucknow will be the sacred meeting place this year of Indians of all races and creeds—Hindus, Musalmans, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Christians.

The National Congress is the greatest institution of the Indian people and its pandal is the shrine of mother India. All Indians, irrespective of race and creed, have been invited to the mother's sanctuary. Who is it that has issued this invitation? It is she who feels inward anguish every day to behold the sad faces of thousands and thousands of starving or half-starved, worn out and distressed sons and daughters. It is the woe-begone mother whose sons and daughters are being daily hurried into untimely graves by pestilence and whose children are being daily carried off by preventible diseases. It is the mother of those benighted children who are the most ignorant race on earth and are educationally inferior even to the Negroes of America, who is summoning us to-day with a distressed voice to her sanctuary. The mother of those despised and down-trodden children who are hated as coolies by civilised people and the very touch and smell of whose bodies are deemed as annoying by them, so that they would not have the former so much as tread the soil of their lands—it is this mother who summons us.

The mother says: How much longer am I, the mother of crores of children, to bear this sore distress? Will my children never become capable of self-help? Will they not be able to forget dissensions, vanity, envy and jealousy, and devoting themselves to my service raise themselves from their abject condition?

Those who are in the habit of reflecting on the condition of the country, are all aware that want of unity is the main cause of our misery. When Rajputs, Sikhs, Marhattas, Madrasis, Biharis, Uriyas, Parsis and Bengalis will become one and devote themselves to the service of the country, then the disgrace of the country will by no means be of long duration. What we should demand should be brought home to the people of the country before they are made known to Government. Our country is of vast extent, our misery most deep; but, on the other hand, the population of our country is so large and the united strength of that immense conglomeration so colossal as to be powerful enough to sweep away all obstacles before it like straw before a rushing current. We must acquire this immense strength by doing away with discord and dissension. This is the first and foremost message in the mother's note of invitation.

Has not some faint indication of the measure of India's strength been found in the present great war? In this great war, the loyal Indians, with a view to uphold the glory of the Empire, have sacrificed about 2 lakhs of lives and furnished no end of money, munitions and various other articles. One cannot fail to be struck with amazement when one reflects on the help rendered in the war by a poor country like this without any sufficient control over its own trade and manufactures.

Indians must now, with the assistance of the generous Government and by their own efforts, try to get rid of their ignorance, unhealthiness and impoverishment. To uphold their dignity Indians must now learn to help themselves. This is the second message in the mother's invitation.

India is now sunk in the lowest depths of degradation. Indians have now to establish their importance by pointing to past records. India has no right of admission into the conferences of nations because of her weakness. Powerful Japan is not willing to recognise India as a country. A law has been enacted to prevent the entry of Asiatics into America. In protesting against this Act the Japanese Ambassador Chinda remarked:—"It was a gross insult to Japan that India should be named in the same breath with her." Japan has now been admitted into the ranks of the Powers. This remark of the Japanese Ambassador however, harsh it may sound, cannot therefore, rightly viewed, be called improper. However great India may be in point of area and population, she has no independent political existence on earth. What could be, for Indians, a more lamentable fact than this? Every Indian should bestir himself to remove this degradation of mother India—this is the third message in the mother's invitation.

101. In the early days of the Indian National Congress, writes the

"Unity in India."

Hitavadi (Calcutta) of the 8th December, our

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th. 1916.

Anglo-Indian contemporaries used to say that as it did not represent the Muhammadan community, Government could not heed its prayers without wounding the feelings of that community. Some time passed in this manner, during which period the Congress incurred the utmost displeasure of the Anglo-Indians by its demand of self-government. Then, when the Moslem League joined the Congress in demanding self-government, they began to take shelter under a different form of argument. They began to say that it was the few disloyal educated Indians who agitated for political privileges, while the vast masses of uneducated Indians were quite satisfied with the prevalent system of administration, so that it was impossible for Government to injure the interest of the many at the demand of a few. Various other causes also were cited against the possibility of granting self-government, viz., prevalence of racial animosities, variety of religions in the country, etc. It was also hinted that there was a risk of the uneducated masses being oppressed by the educated few.

Next, when political outrages appeared in India, especially in Bengal, the high-souled Anglo-Indians heaved a sigh of relief. The anarchist gave them the supreme opportunity of proving the disloyalty of the educated Indians. They magnified the evil and told the British public and Government, that as the Indians had not the least loyalty in their minds, they should not be recipients of any political privileges. They should, on the contrary, be ruled with severely repressive measures. Exception was, in consequence, taken, in many quarters, to the Morley-Minto reforms.

Providence, however, favoured the Indians. The war gave them the opportunity of proving their loyalty in action. The loyalty and culture of the Indian soldiers in the European battlefields convinced all Englishmen and Europeans that the Indians were neither disloyal nor uncultured barbarians—that they could feel and work up to their responsibility just as any other men in the British Empire could do. This disarmed the enemies of the Indians and some of them were even heard to give them praise. When, however, at this time, the Indians prayed for equality with other parts of the British Empire after the war, these lordly people (*Prabhus*) ceased to praise them and began to say that the British Government could very well have done without the little military help which India was giving, that it was accepted simply to please the Indians and that it was a shame to ask for rewards in return for loyalty.

When some time ago Sir S. P. Sinha said that Indians were not yet fit for self-government, Anglo-Indians praised him for the utterance and never suggested that he did not represent his country. But now that some of the non-official members of the Supreme Council have demanded certain privileges after the war, they are saying that these members do not represent their country and that consequently their demands could not be granted, especially when there is no unity among the non-official members of Council in respect of the demands. Recently, again, when Sir K. G. Gupta, on his arrival in India, advised Indians to carry on an agitation in England for getting self-government, the *Englishman* raised the same cry of want of unity and asked, what would be the use of carrying on an agitation in England on subjects on which the Indians themselves were not unanimous?

The idea of the Indians carrying on an agitation in England is, in fact, alarming to the Anglo-Indians. For, such an agitation would enlighten the English people about the real condition of India and thus defeat their efforts to create false impressions about India in the minds of Englishmen by malicious misrepresentations of facts. They forget that truth cannot be hidden for ever. In spite of them the British people and even the Colonials are finding out the truth about India and the Indians.

Everyone must admit that there is no difference of opinion among the Indians about the necessity for getting Home Rule or self-government. It is not the demand of only one section of the Indians, for both the Congress and the Moslem League have demanded it. As regards the uneducated masses of Indians, they must be supposed to be led by their educated countrymen and not by the Anglo-Indian Press. The sole dissentient voice of Sir S. P. Sinha counts for nothing against an overwhelming majority.

Some of the newspapers in England have been supporting the prayer of the Indians for self-government, and farsighted statesmen also are sympathetic. It is true that even now such people as favour imitation of the West by the East in every matter except in political rights are in the majority, but the example of Japan, China and even some of the Native States of India, in which Western ideals of Government have been introduced, will prove the worthlessness of their view.

If unity of opinion among the Indians be considered a criterion for the grant of political privileges, we shall be satisfied if even such privileges are granted on which there is no difference of opinion among them. We hope that at the time of the resettlement of affairs after the war, the just claim of Indians for political equality with other British subjects will not be ignored. In spite of endless diversities among Indians in respect of religion, language, customs, etc., there is perfect unanimity among them in respect of all broad political questions.

102. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 8th December has the following:—

"What hope is there for us?"

A friend of ours, who is domiciled in Bihar, invites our attention to the language used in the Bengali question papers of the Middle English Examination in Bihar, which is absolutely unintelligible to those boys who have made Bengali the basis of their study. If they cannot understand the language, says our correspondent, they will not perhaps be considered as being domiciled in the province. But what about the Bengali students of Manbhum who know no other language except their mother-tongue? Indeed, the situation is becoming very grave for Bengalis everywhere. Our so-called leaders, of course, have their minds too busy with many stupendous questions to pay any heed to small things like this. Their only care is to please the powers that be and earn notoriety. They dream of Council reforms, while as for subjects vitally affecting the welfare—perhaps the very existence—of their fellow-countrymen, such insignificant matters are left to take care of themselves. These eminent folk do not know that day-dreams of expanded Councils are not becoming in silly babies like them, especially at the present troublous times. But why do not grievances such as the one referred to above form the subjects for interpellations in Legislative Councils? Are our "leaders" blind to the mischief they are creating? If the situation is bad for Bengalis in Bihar, their brothers in Burma do not fare any better, as we learn from an article recently published in the *Bengalee*. In fact, it is patent that Bengalis are in the worst possible

plight in every province, and our Surendra Nath Banerji would be spending his time and energies with better profit to his Bengali countrymen if he were to deal with questions like this rather than busy himself with aerial architecture, a specimen of which we have had in his heroics against Lord Ronaldshay's appointment. It is really intolerable that while peoples from all parts of the world will be allowed to exploit Bengal, Bengalis should have the door of every province barred against them, that they should have to be practically strangers in their own land. They cannot find service in any province outside Bengal, whereas in Calcutta natives of other provinces elbow them out. Since the appointment of Mr. Cotton, a Madras Civilian, as the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Madrassis have been getting a very large share of the posts in his office. The claims of Bengali apprentices are being disregarded and telegrams are being sent at the public cost to his Madrassi favourites to come and take what should rightly be given to the former. We will speak of the matter in greater detail later on, but in the meantime we ask, what hope is there for us?

103. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 8th December thinks it a pity that in its preoccupation with administrative problems, including that of internments, the Government of Bengal should allow a gigantic gambling to be carried on as regards the sale of paper, to the great inconvenience of the public.

104. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December refers to the evidence given *in camera* before the Industries Commission by two English witnesses on behalf of the Tittagarh Paper Mills, and says that if the supply of paper in the market runs out, newspapers will cease to exist, and that will keep Government ignorant of the feelings of the people. So it behoves Government to see that there is always a supply of paper available for the newspapers.

105. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that the *Indian Mirror* is a paper which makes it a principle to please its master for the time being. Time was when this journal was a fearless critic of Government and its editor, the late Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, was well known for his courage and independent spirit. Later on, when the Rai Bahadur undertook the management of the *Sulabh Samachar*, he laid himself out to curry favour with Government. Now the *Indian Mirror* never loses an opportunity to speak ill of Indians and it has recently indulged in some jibes against the Congress. We must say that the money which Government and the public spend on this paper is all so much waste. Such a paper has no business to exist.

106. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 9th December says that Mr. Asquith's retirement will make everybody sorry. All will praise him for the way in which he has worked for the glory of the Empire during the last two or three years. If he and his leading Liberal followers stand out, it does not seem quite clear how Mr. Lloyd George, able man though he is, will be able to carry on the work of governing the country successfully with the help of the Unionists alone. In this national crisis all English parties should combine and form a Coalition Ministry.

107. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th December, referring to the Cabinet crisis, asks, why has Mr. Asquith resigned in this troublous time for England? Although the defeat of Rumania will not affect the ultimate issue of the war, it will for some time to come frustrate the object of the British blockade of the German coast. Besides this, the manner in which Germany has concentrated a large force against Rumania proves that she has not yet run to the end of her military resources. There is, therefore, every likelihood of the war being protracted for some time yet. It cannot be denied that the defeat of Rumania means some loss of prestige for the Allies. The situation in Greece is far from being desirable. Under the circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George will gain the eternal gratitude of his country, if he can reorganise the Government in such a manner as to remove all anxiety and bring glory to the Allies' arms. We fervently pray for his success.

NAYAK.
Dec. 8th, 1916.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 8th, 1916.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 9th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 11th 1916.

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1916

108. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 9th December writes:—

"The Gangaram of Be. gal,"

We read in the papers that Lord Ronaldshay believes that all Indians are "Babus" and he believes that "Babus" unless they are tipped will refuse you the slightest service. The *Bombay Chronicle* has quoted from one of Lord Ronaldshay's books, how, when he once sought to engage a *tonga* at Rawalpindi the office Babu refused to provide one till he was duly tipped. Of course, the Babu here spoken of is not a Bengali Babu, but it is also said that Lord Ronaldshay's dislike of the Bengali is not small. Nothing is gained by publishing small talk like this. The Babus, as a race, are not probably corrupt, but the title-hunter, the seeker for official favours, the man who expects Government money for building his college—many of such Babus are known to say things such as Government will like, but they do not make up Bengal or the Bengali people. No Englishman tries to know at first-hand the 80 million people of Bengal, nor can he try to do so either. Those of our countrymen who are in touch with officials are mostly dishonest and utterly out of touch, with the people. They do not belong to the nation nor do they know anything of the nation either. They do not understand the real feelings of the nation, and even if they do, they do not venture to speak out freely to Government.

On the other hand, one's old ideas often undergo a change. It does not matter with what preconceived notions Lord Ronaldshay comes out to rule Bengal, for British policy continues unchanged. There is therefore no reason why we should upset ourselves over a change of Governors.

To see one showing one's littleness by indulging in loud manifestations of regret on this account makes us sorry beyond expression. Surendra Nath has of late been able to do nothing save going to the *Bengalee* office in the morning, inspecting the office books, checking the expenditure to the minutest detail, eating his lunch at 2 P.M. and punctually at 3 P.M. entraining back for Barrackpore. The business of the *Bengalee* goes on as by clock-work. Surendra Nath is not content with discharging all these multifarious duties of a leader. There is besides his unreasoning terror of Lord Ronaldshay; for Surendra Nath is quite obsessed with the fear of Lord Ronaldshay as of the bogeyman.

Surendra Nath knows of one cure for all evils—petitioning. He promptly despatched a telegram to Mr. Chamberlain to the effect that Bengalis do not want Lord Ronaldshay, let Government send out somebody else. Needless to say, Mr. Chamberlain finds himself in a dilemma. A petition from Surendra Nath, the Gangaram (typical imbecile) of Bengal, cannot be consigned anywhere than to the ditch. Lord Ronaldshay is in the greatest anxiety if Surendra Nath opposes his appointment; for is not there a risk of its being cancelled?

Alas Surendra! alas for your petition!! Alas for your good sense!!! You are so miserly—the cost of the telegrams was a wasteful expenditure you have charged on the Indian Association. Why should the Indian Association pay if Surendra Babu deliberately invites a slap? Has the Indian Association been repaid the sum it advanced when Surendra Nath went to England to give evidence before the Public Services (Welby?) Commission? Let the Indian Association reject Surendra Nath and devote itself to useful, real work for the country. Childish conduct like this does not become an Association of its long standing.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

109. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th December, referring to the

The Viceroy's opinions.

interview granted to the American newspaper correspondent, Mr. Mackenzie, by Lord Chelmsford, observes that His Excellency's words show his spirit and courage as well as his strong desire that India should progress in every sphere.

110. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 11th December says:—

Sacrifice in poverty and want.

In England many have said that India has not helped England during the war to the extent that she should have done. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford in his speech in Burma has, without expressing any dissatisfaction with the financial contribution of India to the war, said that there is still need for more self-sacrifice. This is extremely significant and requires our full consideration. The Hindus always sacrifice themselves for others without any hope of reward. Though certain of our Babu politicians demand more rights after the war, the majority in this

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Dec. 11th 1916.

country do not care for these. They are giving their all without any expectation of a return.

But the question is—Is India capable of giving more help under the circumstances in which she finds herself? What is meant by sacrifice during war? It is the sacrifice of men and money. In the opinion of the *Englishman* it means the entire sacrifice of men and money in the British Empire. Lord Chelmsford also asks India to contribute more. But India cannot help England more, even if she were inclined to. According to many eminent Indians in the Legislative Councils, it is the Arms Act which has destroyed the very manhood of India. It is so stringent that it looks upon a stick which is more than one and a half inch thick as a weapon. This Act is in force in Calcutta. Even the use of toy guns is prohibited.

Besides this, plague, cholera and malaria have made their homes in this country. They exact a heavy toll of life every year.

India's commerce has been destroyed and poverty is staring every one in the face. The export and import of goods is the only trade of India worth the name.

India does not even profit by agriculture. In spite of an abundant production of corn, famine always stalks over the land. At the present moment food-stuffs are only obtainable at more than famine prices. Indians only see gloom hanging around them. Owing to this war the wants of India have increased. It is true that Government spends much for the good of the country, but through ill luck India does not derive any advantage from it. So how can India, which has no manhood, no strength, no money, which is foodless and full of wants, help Government and meet the wishes of Lord Chelmsford?

RAJENDRACHANDRA SASTRI.

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th December 1916.

re-giving them all without any expense.



There is a return.

But the question is—Is India
a country in which the Hindu
religion is the source of power and
the only source of power? Is it
a country in which the Hindu
religion is the only source of power
and the only source of power?

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 51 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 16th December 1916.

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No. 1 of 1918

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending 2nd Dec. 1918

FOR ENTRY

FOREIGN POLICE

HOME DEPARTMENT

IN-CHARGE

IN-CHARGE

IN-CHARGE

ALL

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	... Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	... Quarterly ...	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian" ...	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N) ...	Dacca	... Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63 ...	200
13	"Food and Drugs" ...	Calcutta	... Quarterly ...	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Gyan Ch Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47 ..	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47 ...	500
17	"Herald" (N) ...	Dacca	... Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	... Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,000
19	"Hindu Review" (P) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51 ...	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homoeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homoeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jaiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Rela and Rayyat" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

671. The *Bengalee* writes that the internments in Bengal are creating a feeling all over India, and in support of this assertion quotes the following extract from the *Bombay Chronicle*:—

"Few of us are reconciled to internment, as prescribed and permitted under the Defence of India Act, but even conceding the principle of the thing as a war emergency measure, it is hard to see why the executive should seek to evolve needless refinements of arbitrary procedure. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the case of Sachindra Lal Mitra, a schoolmaster who was convicted in the Khulna conspiracy case in 1910 and sentenced to seven years' transportation. In the absence of any explanation, we can only agree with the *Bengalee* that 'an internment of this kind is not defensible on any principles of equity or justice.' But the mischief of this kind of high-handedness is peculiarly far-reaching, and has been consistently overlooked by those responsible for executive action in India. The blundering haste of the kind of procedure under notice is of a piece with the short-sightedness which, not so long ago, insisted on the penalising for life of young and palpably immature students for acts of impulsive folly or spasmodic outrage. Similarly, we have had at least one case of a man of acknowledged ability and integrity who has been hounded out of Indian public life, simply because he had the misfortune, in the first instance, to fall a victim to official suspicion."

672. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it has often pointed out that the method of investigation in internment cases is essentially bad. The first stage is the arrest, which is generally made under the Criminal Procedure Code. After a few days, and sometimes after a few weeks, it is announced that the arrest has been made under the Defence Act. The person arrested is lodged in a *hajat* or jail or in a solitary cell meant for hardened criminals. Then follows the enquiry, which takes from three to four weeks. This period of enquiry is one of great suspense and anxiety to the arrested person and his friends and relatives. He is then either interned or released. It is alleged that several methods are adopted to secure statements from arrested persons. It is not the journal's intention to give currency to the various reports of a rather serious nature that it receives in regard to the treatment of these men. The Government ought to enquire into the matter, and the paper presses for an enquiry. Why is so much time occupied in the enquiry? The arrested person is not allowed to represent his case. The details of charges are not explained to him and the grounds of suspicion against him are not stated. The final order is passed without giving him an opportunity to explain his conduct. What can one say of this procedure? Is it not subversive of the best traditions of British justice? To condemn a person unheard, uncharged and untried is a practice which has, for the first time, found favour in British India. The journal understands that the final enquiry is conducted by an experienced Government officer, but why are the initial stages left in the hands of the police? Why are the police reports and other information against a person not submitted to a responsible Magistrate of the town before the arrest? The arrest should in no case be made without the order of a Magistrate. The journal strongly insists, on this point. Cases are on record where arrests were made on mistaken identity or on the flimsiest suspicion. These scandals are likely to be averted if a responsible Magistrate gives the order. The closing enquiry should be conducted by a body of competent men in whom the public have confidence. They must be accustomed to sifting evidence, some of them at least having experience of judicial trials. The difficulty in these cases is twofold: the facts on record have not been sifted by the ordinary legal methods, nor is the suspected person represented by a pleader. That is all the more reason why the investigating officers should be expert judges. There is another matter on which some light ought to be thrown. The journal does not see why a person interned under the Defence Act is after some time ordered to be confined under Regulation III of 1818. The order under the Regulation means not only a regular jail life but a

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sort of solitary confinement. Under the Penal Code the maximum period of solitary confinement is three months, because a prisoner undergoing this form of punishment suffers very acutely. There is, however, no limit of time to solitary confinement under Regulation III. Under this Regulation many interned men had been confined in solitary cells. The journal protested, because State prisoners cannot be treated as criminals under the law. It, however, understands that since then many of them have been removed from the cells, but that there is still an appreciable number. These prisoners should be housed, fed and clothed at the cost of the State as they are accustomed to in their homes. They and their families are also entitled to suitable allowances according to their rank in life. The paper is informed that this is not observed, at least in the case of the majority, and demands a sifting enquiry into the matter. The Government ought not to wound public feeling or create causes for discontent unnecessarily. If there be forces of disorder in the country, stamp them out by all legal means, but the journal does not see the necessity of invoking the aid of the Defence of India Act for dealing with a state of things for which the ordinary law of the land is sufficient. In any case, why make the operation of the Act needlessly odious?

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673. Commenting on the internment of Norendra Nath Chatarji at his uncle's house at Faridpur, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The hard lot of an interned

young man is doubtless considerably lightened when he is allowed to remain in his house or under the supervision of his guardian, but unless arrangements are made, for his education, his future life is blasted. One of the conditions of the internment order is that no interned boy will be allowed to associate or converse with any other student or schoolmaster, and owing to this clause he is debarred from continuing his studies. Norendra Nath Chatarji was studying in the second class, and next January he would have been promoted to the Matriculation class.

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674. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Tara Pada Banarji alias Tara Khepa, a young man of Nabadwip, was interned in an out-of-the-way village in the heart

of Noakhali district. Subsequently he was convicted for a breach of the rules under the Defence of India Act and given only one month's imprisonment because he had already been detained for some time in *hajat*. Even on the showing of the Special Commissioners, the accused has been punished with a rather long term of imprisonment. One naturally infers from this that he has been guilty of some serious offence. The police charged him, first, with receiving visits, without their permission, from one Surendra Nath Sen Gupta; but the Commissioners, by a majority, found him "not guilty" of this charge. The next charge was that Tara Pada had corresponded with Surendra Babu. The accused did not deny having sent a postcard to the latter, containing merely a list of articles he wanted. When the reader has read so far he perhaps thinks that the articles might have been contraband—weapons, ammunition, ingredients for making bombs, etc., but it was nothing of the sort. At the place where Tara Pada was interned no suitable articles of diet could be procured and he failed to get any after repeated applications to the Sub-Inspector of Police. Eventually the poor man wrote to his friend to send him some pure *ghi*, mangoes, candles, etc., and for this he has not only been kept in jail but will now have to undergo a fresh term of imprisonment! The journal is unable to understand why the police should harass him. If he committed any offence, it was a technical one and under excusable circumstances. The journal wonders how the Government could sanction such a prosecution and how the Tribunal could convict the accused.

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675. The *Bengalee* writes:—At the Durbar on the 11th instant at Government House, Calcutta, Lord Carmichael

spoke on only one subject, namely, the conspiracy in Bengal. As this is the last Durbar of His Excellency and his pronouncement on the conspiracy in Bengal may be his last public utterance on that subject, it is certain to be very carefully studied, and it may be owned at once that it will give rise to a feeling of great uneasiness throughout Bengal. There is a firmness and decisiveness of tone running throughout the speech; the action taken by Government is justified. According to Lord Carmichael, the

public feeling against internments and other measures taken by Government is due to ignorance. This feeling would disappear if the public knew as much as the Government do. Against this there is nothing to be said beyond the fact that it is now stated for the first time under the high authority of the ruler of the Presidency that there is a widespread and well-organised conspiracy in Bengal. On the contrary, it has been asserted all along and the journal has always been led to believe that the conspiracy, such as it is, is confined to a handful of misguided men. His Excellency said that much of the information in the possession of Government had been derived from those who had been led astray, and not merely from police officers and ordinary informers. As regards the Defence of India Act, it had been administered neither harshly nor weakly. Part of the speech was an appeal to the public to trust the Government in the administration of the Defence of India Act by indicating in a general way the circumstances which in the opinion of the Government justified the present method of administering that Act. His Excellency did not enter into details. For obvious reasons he could not do so. Most of the evidence collected it was impossible to lay before the public. Only the general trend of that evidence could be indicated. His Excellency appealed to the community to co-operate with the Government to stop the recruitment and to save the young from the meshes of this dangerous conspiracy. The journal is quite sure the public would gladly co-operate if they knew how to do it. All the public are prepared to do and will be glad to do is to create and foster the forces of public opinion which discourage recruitment. It is the duty of every patriotic Indian to realise the fact and to do what lies in his power to help to eradicate this unhappy growth. The journal cannot but add that the remedy lies largely in the hands of the Government. Anarchism has its roots in existing economic and political conditions which the Government alone can grapple with. Political unrest has to be allayed by healing measures and not by coercion. The economic condition of the country has to be improved by the development of industries. Herein lies the sovereign cure for this grave political distemper.

676. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that many of its readers are not quite unfamiliar with the story relating to the anarchist movement in Bengal which His Excellency the Governor related in his Durbar speech on the 11th November. The journal has heard this

The Governor's Durbar speech—
"A widespread and well-organised conspiracy."

story from several C.I.D. officers, but it has always treated it as a romance. If there was a "widespread and well-organized conspiracy" in this Presidency, with which a large number of persons, including young men and lads, are associated, the fact could never be concealed from the knowledge of the generality of the people. There was, however, not a single gentleman present in the Durbar hall who knew anything about it. The same is the case with the mass of the population. Ask any of them about this gigantic conspiracy, and he will simply treat it as a joke. The position taken up by the officials is absurd on the face of it. Does it stand to reason that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of conspirators are moving in society and its members are utterly ignorant of their existence? Here is then a curious aspect of the situation. We are told that there is a number of highly intelligent and resourceful men who are the brain of this conspiracy, but who are these invisible beings? Are they Mahatmas living in the Himalayas, whence they are guiding others astrally? Not one of these alleged rascals has up till now been produced before a court of law by the police. Is not one therefore justified in saying that the so-called "brain" of "the widespread and well-organised conspiracy" is evolved out of the C.I.D. brain? The journal is sorry that these views are held by His Excellency. When His Excellency says that the official belief in the widespread and well-organised conspiracy is well founded, the journal has no right to dispute it. He is, however, generous enough to admit that he cannot blame the people if they, on their part, do not see their way to accept this view. Indeed, if there was really a widespread and well-organised conspiracy as is described by the Governor, the whole of Bengal would have been turned topsy-turvy during his five years' rule by a far larger number of atrocious acts than those that have occurred. Out of the 653 dacoities recorded in the last year's police report, 24 only are ascribed to the revolutionary movement, and the total

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number of political crimes is given as 36. The existence of a gigantic conspiracy cannot be complimentary to the executive officers. It is not criminals—for every one must be regarded as innocent till he is proved guilty by legal evidence—but police suspects who are being punished under the Defence of India Act. This may be legal, but it can never be just. No wonder the operation of the Act has created such bitterness of feeling in the country. The measure also casts a slur on the efficiency of the executive and administrative machinery of the country. It indicates that the police and the executive officers were so utterly helpless and incompetent to put down a few so-called *bhadralok* dacoits and a handful of terrorists, though numerous repressive measures were at their disposal, that the Supreme Government had to come to their rescue by taking shelter under the war and passing an Act ostensibly meant to be a replica of the Defence of the Realm Act, but in reality supplanting the ordinary civil government of the country by a sort of quasi-military government. An ant-hill was converted into a mountain. Because a few young men of desperate character murdered some policemen and committed a few dacoities for their private ends, therefore the whole country is honey-combed with political conspirators!

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677. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—A gentleman has been writing to the Anglo-Indian press in any but complimentary terms regarding police methods in Calcutta, and his strictures apply to the Sergeant, the youthful Sub-Inspector and even to the august Deputy Commissioner. Perhaps it is a solitary case; but as the tiny blade of grass indicates the direction of the mighty wind, it should tell the responsible rulers that instead of posing as apologists for the police and blaming the people, their clear duty is to insist on the police behaving properly with the people who pay them and for whose protection they are employed.

(h)—General.

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678. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—No utterance of Lord Curzon gave greater offence to the whole of India than his statement in his famous Convocation speech that the people of the East had no regard for truth. There was no Indian city or important town where a public meeting was not held to protest against this baseless and outrageous assertion, and in which the leaders of the locality did not take an active part. Lord Ronaldshay was at the time his Aide-de-Camp, and his chief's utterance seems to have made a deep impression on his mind, for he also, as a worthy disciple of a worthy master, cast the same despicable aspersion on the oriental character.

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679. The *Bengalee* writes:—If one has to work under a system that one disapproves of, how can one be expected to do justice to it? Loyalty springs from the heart and has its roots in deep-seated conviction. Outward allegiance must be formal and mechanical and cannot appeal to those sentiments which alone can ensure its successful working. That is the position in which Lord Ronaldshay must find himself. "The elective system is wholly alien to Indian ideals," says Lord Ronaldshay, yet he will have to preside over a Legislative Council mainly elective in its constitution, he will be the head of a Government where its institutions of local self-government are based on the elective principle. How will he reconcile his past principles with the position that he will soon occupy? There is only one way out of the difficulty and that is by a frank and whole-hearted renunciation of past errors. If he is to be Governor of Bengal, the journal hopes he will make the renunciation; and even then there will be the lurking suspicion and fear that he may sometimes, in unguarded moments, fall into the quagmire of his past errors. In the morning of the world, when European countries were sunk in barbarism, the ancient Hindus, not to go into their remote past, had their village organisations which were self-governing units. What was the *Punj*, the governing body of the village, but the chosen five the elect of the people? They did not go to a polling-station to vote, there were no registers, no records, no polling-officers, no policemen to keep the peace; but the unwritten choice of the people was

Lord Ronaldshay and the elective system.

there, marked on their brows, investing them with the authority which they possessed. They were truly the anointed of the people, elected by a diviner right than what belongs to voting papers and the thousand and one devices of the modern world.

680. The *Bengalee*, in reviewing Lord Ronaldshay's book, *Eastern Miscellany*, and dealing with the chief cause mentioned therein regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the Indian educational system which has produced unrest in the country, writes that this system has been in vogue since 1857: yet unrest and anarchism are modern developments. If the educational system was at the root of it all, it stands to reason that these unhappy developments would have taken place much earlier. The same educational system prevails in several parts of the United Kingdom without producing these results. The truth is that unrest and anarchism have their roots in economic and political conditions, but little or nothing is said about them by Lord Ronaldshay—there is an absolute want of any appreciation of the root-causes of the disease.

681. The *Bengalee* writes:—At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Belvi, the Bombay Government admitted that they had granted leave without pay to two clerks of the Oriental Translator's office in order that they might accept employment under Sir Valentine Chirol's solicitors in connection with the suit for defamation brought against him by Mr. Tilak. It was coolly added on behalf of Government: "This was done with the knowledge of Government, in order to facilitate the translation of documents needed in the suit and so to expedite the hearing of the suit." Can anything be more scandalous? What have the Bombay Government to do with the suit brought by Mr. Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol in England, and what concern is it of that Government whether the translation of documents needed in the suit is facilitated or the hearing of the suit expedited or not? It is a wholly private affair between two individuals, and common fairness demands that the Bombay Government should stand aside. The Bombay Government, by a strange exhibition of unwisdom, have laid themselves open to serious misconception in this matter. At first they refused to grant Mr. Tilak a passport to England, where he wanted to go for the purposes of this suit, and though they have now given him permission to proceed to England, their attitude towards him is unmistakeable. Sir Valentine Chirol has become a permanent fixture as a State guest in India and the general impression is that his continued presence does more harm than good to India.

682. The *Bengalee*, commenting on the address of Dr. Ganesh Prasad, the Indian mathematician, at the annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, in which he eulogises the work done by Dr. Cullis, of the Indian Educational Service, writes:—Where is the scientist in that service like Dr. P. C. Ray or a historian like Mr. Jadu Nath Sarkar? It is well known how slow has been their promotion, how difficult it was for them to get over the colour bar and gain admission into the higher section of the service. It is the failure to recognise such talent that blasts the future of many promising young men, and adds to the volume of discontent of which one hears so much.

III.—LEGISLATION.

683. The *Bengalee* writes:—There are two concurrent measures of a coercive character which are in operation in Bengal and perhaps elsewhere in India, the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818. Both are Government of India measures; the latter is administered in Bengal by the Government of India, and the former by the Local Government. The counterparts of Regulation III of 1818 are administered in Madras and Bombay by the Local Governments. They are Local Government measures and are administered by them. Why there should be this difference in function and status between the Presidency Governments of Madras and Bombay and that

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of Bengal it is difficult to see, except that a Presidency Government in Bengal is a more recent creation. In any case, the difference should cease, for the Government of Bengal is better acquainted with local conditions and is more amenable to local opinion than the Government of India could possibly be. The result of the difference in Bengal is that the administration of Regulation III is far more unpopular than even that of the Defence of India Act and is the subject of bitter complaint. It was not so in 1908, when the deportees were treated with far greater consideration than what is now shown to them. Public opinion demands that the administration of Regulation III of Bengal should be delegated to the Government of Bengal. All the arguments of convenience and expediency are distinctly in favour of such delegation, and there is not a reason in favour of the present practice. It may be observed that a resolution was recorded in the House of Commons, condemning the practice of deportation without trial throughout the British Empire; and, at the instance of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, India was specifically referred to as coming within the resolution. The enforcement of Regulation III in India is therefore a breach of this resolution. Even the exigencies of the present situation caused by the war are hardly a justification for it, for there is the Defence of India Act which arms the executive with extraordinary powers of immediate action to meet any emergency. It is the weakness of men in authority when armed with powers of coercion to make a wasteful use of them. The Defence of India Act is enough and more than enough. Regulation III of 1818 is a superfluous adjunct, not even justified by the necessities of war.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 16th December 1916.